PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—18

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HORNIMAN, BENIKHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 19 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
19th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,052
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	NALDERA	158,35
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed, commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
26th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
19th "	VARDA	Basra direct.
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Dotagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl

†This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
K. TAKAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sanges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	30th Mar.	10th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	28thApril	10th May.
Tadus Maru	E. Yano	3rd April.	14th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,666
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,333

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Rangoon	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. G. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
E. B. DRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7234

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 70,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fushien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyon, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Omka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Suabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 964.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,616/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 28 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 14TH MAY, 1918.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	49,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend of the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyrabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANEN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

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SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK 5%.
Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
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Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
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Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patna.
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THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Boorjee & Co.)
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Meolji Jethe Co.) (Ex-officio).
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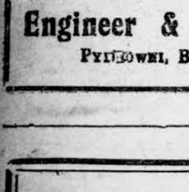

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Public Accountant.
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Best Egyptian Cigarettes.
Rose of Egypt, Isis, Derby, Sultana
Treacher's Heart Labelled Brandy
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Champagne of very High Quality.

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Rs. 250 complete with case.
Writing Visible :: Construction Simple Alignment :: Accurate Manifolder Fully Guaranteed.
We carry a large Assortment of all TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR Accessories. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 2/6 ... Chemist, BOMBAY

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Re. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Lo-Mio cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
375, Hornby Road, FORT.

Any man who 'buries his head' in a book
is probably troubled with defective vision, though he may not have realized the fact himself. About thirteen inches is the correct reading distance, and any considerable variation one way or the other indicates some defect, and although it may be slight it is important to have it corrected, thus preserving your sight. In your own interests you are advised to consult your medicalman and have your sight tested. For scientific accuracy in carrying out the prescription you can rely on
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
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STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.
(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.
Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.
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EXCELSIOR
Theatre of Varieties.
6-30 Twice nightly 9-45
FULL VARIETY BILL
First Time in Bombay
COLYER and HODSON
Including Con Colyer the popular Bandman Comedian in a MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
ALGERIAN ACROBATS
In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,
PATHE GAZETTE
First Time In Bombay
THE LANGDONS
Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance.
Popular prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8
Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS
POETRY OF MOTION
Friday 25th March
at 3; 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
'EAST LYNNE'
Saturday 26th March
3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Last Days of Pompeii"
Sunday 27th March
3, 4 30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Mysteries of Paris"
Monday 28th March
4, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.
"Romeo and Juliet"
Tuesday 29th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Mysteries of Paris"
Wednesday 30th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
"Sorrows of Satan"
Thursday 31st March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"HOLY ORDERS"
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece
Friday 1st April
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACBETH"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PAEACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Special Holidays Programme
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
RUKMINI-HARAN
OR
THE TRIUMPH LOVE
IN 7 REEL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR
THRILLS LOVE HIGH TENSION DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
Next Week
PATHE SERIAL
ROUTH ROLAND
IN
ROUTH OF THE ROCKIES
TIME
5, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Daily
MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 and Sunday 3-30 5.15, p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 4 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"Where There's a Will
A Drama of Thrills
featuring
LUCIAN ALBERT
The Strong Man SANSONIA
The Rival to MACISTE
No. 13 LANCE PRIVATE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his greatest Three Reel-Comedy
A Hilarious burlesque of Charlie in the trenches
"SHOULDER ARMS"
3 Reels of indescribable humour and terrific finish when CHARLIE captures THE KAISER.
Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p m.

FOR THE LAST TIME
To-Night
MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS OFFER
A MILLION DOLLAR FITZMAURICE PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE
"On With The Dance"
The strange romance of a beautiful Russian dancer in America — a drama of mystery and tangled lives.
STARRING MAE MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL.
"On With The Dance"
(6 Reels—6,000 Feet.)
Is a big picture—big in story, big in stars, big in production.
It is the strangely thrilling romance of a Russian dancer in America. A story of passions that veer on to tragedy, and of human beings who love and struggle and finally win happiness. A story of Life, teeming with drama, filled with suspense.
A lovely Two-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).
IT IS A TOPPING MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE!
It reminds you of "The Miracle Man" and the "Male and Female" Paramount Production.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
TO-MORROW
A Special Easter Picture!
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"
A Divinely Beautiful Photo-Drama of the Days of Mighty Caesars.
TO-MORROW! LOOK OUT!!
AT THE
WEST-END.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
TO-NIGHT
and typical mythological production
SHANI PRABHAV
Vividly depicting the influences to the stars over the action of human beings.
SEE it To-night
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra show on Bank holidays at 2-30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK
another Hindi production
VIKRAM SATVA PARIKSHA
a sequel to Shani Prabhav.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY
4-30 6-30, 8-15 and
"ANITA
IN
The Great ...ury Lane Drama
"IN OLD ...
YOU have never seen ANITA STEWART at her greatest until you have seen her as Madge, the whimsical, loving, hard-riding waif from the Kentucky Hills.
Special Holiday Matine p m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
An original romantic play in 4 Acts
"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"
BY WALTER HOWARD
Author of
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Sat. 26th Special Reduced Price Matinee
"THE MIDNIGET WEDDING"
SAT. NIGHT.
By Special Request
The successful comedy in 3 Acts:
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH".
From the Savoy Theatre
Sun. Special Reduced Price Matinee
by Special Request
The Charming Successful Comedy in 3 Acts
By W. W. Jacobs
"Beauty and the Barge'
Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m:—Rs. 3, 2. 1, and annas 8.
Prices:—Night at 9-45:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1
PLANS OPEN AT S ROSE & Co.
Picture Bill!
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW GOOD FRIDAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Splendid 5 Reel Drama:
"THE PAGAN GOD"
A thrilling picture story showing how Uncle Sam Blocks Oriental Intrigue.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTICE:— There will be no BANDMAN COMEDY CO.'S performance Tomorrow being GOOD FRIDAY. But the usual Cinema Programme will be shown at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Second Week!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.
"The Hawk's Trail"
(Further 6 parts—6,000 feet.)
THE SERIAL HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY HAILED A SUCCESS IN ITS VERY FIRST WEEK!
THIS SECOND WEEK IS A WEEK OF REVELATIONS!
It is a Serial Story in 15 Episodes full of punch, vivacity, action, mystery and romance.
"The Hawk's Trail."
"Don't miss the daintiest, loveliest woman that ever appeared in a serial. See Grace Darmond, playing with KING BAGGOT in "The Hawk's Trail."
SECOND INSTALMENT
The Programme includes a sparkling Comedy.
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)
Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers office, Govardhan Building, New Churney Road.
To-day 3-30 p.m. (Ordinary Prices Show); 5-30 p.m. Special Cycle Prize Shows Then at: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

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on 10 April, 2017

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FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Certificated, of every description and caste, also experienced Servants for Clubs, Messes and Hotels. Write to THE RELIABLE AGENCY, Established 1873, Camp, Poona, who supply promptly anywhere from a perfect registry kept.
R 2801

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Indore Residency.
C8765

NON-COOPERATION AND KHILAFAT CALENDAR.—We thankfully acknowledge receipt of a nice "National Calendar" for the current year from the National Book Depot of Gowalmandi, Lahore. The Calendar besides containing the portraits of all the Indian patriots and national heroes, has been specially designed representing in its centre the figure of "Bharat Mata" with the Swaraj flag in her hand presenting a garland to Mahatma Gandhi for his signal services to the country in general and Khilafat cause in particular, and visualising the departed great leaders of India showering their benediction upon him. It is nicely printed on art paper of 23 by 36 size in two colours and priced at Annas 12 only.—("A. B. Patrika", Calcutta.) It is really nice thing for decoration and representation. No Indian house should be without it.—("Kesari".)
C8745

LOST.

LOST—On the night of the 20th between the Majestic Hotel and Wodehouse Road Bridge, an ENGAGEMENT RING set with three Rubies and six Diamonds. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to the MANAGER of the Majestic Hotel.
R2790

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand, Rs. 4; Typewriting, Rs. 4; Accountancy, Rs. 5; Banking, Rs. 4; French, Rs. 4; Correspondence Rs. 4 per month, taught within 3 months. Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand Speed Dictation. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE & BUREAU, 283, Hornby Road.
R2799

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER for a Commercial School to teach upto Matriculation, preference shall be given to Hindi knowing man. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY the Keshisingh Vyoparik Jain Vidyalaya, Kotah. (Rajputana).
R2763

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Second and Third ENGINEERS for Government Steam Trawler. Apply DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Customs House, Bombay.
C8776

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines. Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENGINEER on Rs. 50—3—65 and a COOLY on Rs. 20 for the Steam Disinfector at the J. J. Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.
C8773

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America, having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position as any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2729

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KHATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay.
R2803

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore.
C8791

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindige Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH.
C8763

FOR SALE.

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R2782

FOR SALE.

SALE—LAND. 2,500 square yards, for sale at Santa Cruz. Apply to Mr. M. F. GONSALVES, Malla, Bandra.
R2767

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING HOME—Morris Oxford Car, four seater, new in December, 1920. Complete with electric lighting, self-starter, etc. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply Box No. 1964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
R2810

FOR SALE—6 cylinder, 1916 model, BUICK CAR, 5 seater, complete with electric lights and self-starter, requires painting, hood requires recovering, otherwise in good order, four good tyres. Can be seen at LONAVLA. Apply with offers to Box No. 1953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8761

TO BE SOLD—6 ANNAS SHARE of the Inami lands at Tis, Taluka Kalyan, and Bamne, Taluka Shahpur, both in the Thana District. Tis is very near to the Kalyan Station. For particulars please see or write to K. N. DATAR, c/o Manager, Shastree Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.
C8764

FOR SALE—One Stratching Machine, one Sizing Machine, 6 jigers and 78 inches Drying Cylinders, 3 Bowel Friction Calender by J. H. Ralyi 72 inches width, Rope Clutch and new Foldings Machine. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Abhyanker's Buildings, Sleater Road, Bombay No. 7.
R2805

FOR SALE—Enamelled ware, office furniture, cut glass, electric lamps, Petroff pianos of best quality and tone, cloths, and other different kinds of goods made in Czechoslovakia (pre-war Austria) are to be sold at best prices by CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, Export-Import, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Nunjee's Building, Fort.
R2800

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A GARAGE for a motor car at Club Road. Apply Box No. 1959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8786

TO LET—Commodious BLOCKS, very airy, electric light, top floor (yet 24 hours water) in Rahim Mansion, Poi-Bawari, Parel, moderate rent. Apply AMIR CHAND JAWALA DASS, 93, Tamba Kanta, Post 3.
C8792

TO BE LET—A commodious and well situated BUNGALOW at Narayen Dabholkar Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. KANGA and SAYANI, Solicitors, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.
R2811

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25. At Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire:—HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazagon.
R2791

TO BE LET—Bungalow at Matunga, three minutes' way from G. I. P. Railway Station. Block system. Apply 3836 'Phone No. or Box No. 1954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2771

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nic Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkesh war Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate.
R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC TEAK WOOD PARTITIONS with glass panels and cupboards affixed thereto. Quite new and suitable for big Commercial or Solicitor's Office. Owners selling them as they vacate the premises presently occupied. Can be inspected by making a previous appointment in writing. Apply Box No. 1962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2807

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

GOWARI STATION will be RE-OPENED for coaching traffic on and from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921.
C8747

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any size sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate
Via Timarni. G. I. P. Ry.
7805

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
C 8730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1921-22.
2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department—Requesting the Corporation to elect two representatives on the Advisory Committee in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme and (b) Election of representatives of the Corporation to serve on the Committee.
3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay—Regarding the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the public on account of inadequate lighting of street lamps in the City.
4. Letter from Mr. Sayed Gulam Mahomed Refaie and others, residents of Khoja Street (C Ward)—Regarding the nuisance caused by a night-soil depot and latrines in the vicinity of a mosque in Khoja Street.
5. Letter from Messrs. B. D. Berry & Co.—Regarding the Ruston Proctor Road Roller.
6. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Regarding the width of Benham Hall Lane.
7. (a) Letter from Mr. Balaram Jugannath and others, (b) Letter from Mr. Gajanan Madhavrao and others, (c) Letter from Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadahar Parelkar and (d) Letter from Mr. Hormasji K. Bharucha and others—Regarding the supply of water in Parel Village and in Parel.
8. Letter from Mr. B. N. Rattonji—Regarding the storage of piecegoods, paper, etc., in godowns at Vanka Moholla.
9. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Esac Alla Diva—Requesting that he may be granted a license for an eating house at Falkland Road.
10. Letter from Mr. Jamal Dawood Dhojaria and others—Regarding nuisance caused by the noise in a bucket factory at Ripon Road Cross Lane.
11. Memorandum form Mr. N. G. Bhonsle—Regarding his suggestion to the Schools Committee that the entrance to the Vernacular School at Lower Colaba be shifted from the front to the back of the building.
12. Letter from Mr. Bapoobhai B. Desai—Regarding the present mode of transacting the Corporation's business

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Recommending an advance of Rs. 40,000 to supplement the Budget grant for Extra and Overtime Labour, Municipal Workshops.
14. Recommending an advance of Rs 1,10,000 to supplement the Budget grant for Stores for the Municipal Workshops.
15. Recommending a grant of Rs 970 to supplement the Budget grant for the work of providing a water main with two hydrants at the Arthur Road Halalkhore and Biggari Chawl
16. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques during the year 1921-22 for certain items of expenditure to be treated as advances.
17. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a fire which took place at Matunga on the 24th October 1920, Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
18. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the insanitary condition of a chawl at 13th Kamatipura Lane, Mr. Tukaram Sitaram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
19. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding the permission applied for by her for opening a firewood depot at Balaram Street, Bai Jijabai Tukaram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report
20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,892 to write off the depreciation charges for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 in respect of certain plant and machinery purchased by the Water Works Department in those years.
21. Recommending sanction to properties Nos. 308-318 and Nos. 320-324, Girgaum Road being acquired for street improvement purposes and to an advance of Rs. 37,200 to meet a portion of the cost thereof.
22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the cost of carrying out the work of connecting the downtake pipes of the houses to the west of Esplanade and Hornby Roads and to the north of Church Gate Street by drains under the footpaths to the Municipal drains
23. Recommending sanction to Mr. Laximan Baswant Ranade Inspector, Water Department, being allowed to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem with effect from the 1st October 1920 in addition to his own pay so long as he continues to supervise the Tansa-Atgaon Road construction work in addition to his own work.
24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the Establishment grant of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1920-1921.
25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the accumulation of refuse in the gullies near premises No. 57, Cavel Street, and certain other matters, Mr. Velji Harjivan be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
26. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a storm-water drain in Cavel Lane at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,666, and that in reply to her letter, regarding the danger apprehended in the next monsoon to property No. 41, Cavel, on account of raising the level of the lane and the closing of certain drains thereat, Bai Mangibai, widow of the late Mr. Mangaldas Hiralal, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report and of the orders passed.
27. Recommending that, in reply to their

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

letter, regarding the erection of a urinal at Falkland Road, Mr. Jamaluddin Raj Mahomed and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

28. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of Kumbharwada Lane at Dadar, Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,472-9-7 from the Municipal Land and Building Fund to supplement the grant for the work of constructing offices, quarters and fencing, etc., at Tardeo Flats for the Storekeeper's Department.
30. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,815 to meet an anticipated excess in the cost of the works in storm-water drain in Bomanji Petit Road.
31. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,067 to supplement the grant for the purchase of four steam road rollers.
32. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 4,72,156 from the Land and Building Fund to meet the cost of proposed acquisition of properties at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Kalbadevi Road.
33. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of the road leading to Kikabhoy Building and other buildings on plot No. 16 off Sankli Street, Mr. Ananthram Vaikunthram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
34. Recommending that a letter from Mr. G. K. Gadgil, regarding the improvement of the condition of Municipal Pensioner, be referred to the Committee regarding the revision of the salaries of Municipal employes.
35. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Dwarkadas B. Parekh, regarding the condition of Tambakoovala's "Joona Mala, Kandewadi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as may be deemed necessary.
36. Recommending that a letter from Mr. A. B. Dangi and others, regarding the supply of water at Mahomedi Chawl in Sadashiv Street, beforwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
37. Recommending sanction to the cost amounting to Rs. 16,469 of paving the open spaces all round and between the Municipal biggar'es' chawls at Tardeo Flats being met out of savings accrued on various loan works which have been completed.
38. Recommending an advance of Rs. 20,000 for paying charges on account of Extraordinary allowances to be paid to Municipal employes.
39. Recommending sanction to the period of the right of gathering fruits, tapping trees, etc., in the cart acquired for the extension of the Mahim Bural ground sold to Mr. Karim Mahomed being extended up to 31st July 1921.
40. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of certain Municipal employes being treated as qualifying for pension on their paying up the requisite contributions for the period.
41. Forwarding for the orders of the Corporation a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the continuation up to the 27th January 1921 of the acting arrangement made during the absence of Mr. H. J. Trivers Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, and recommending sanction to Mr. Smith being treated as having been on deputation from 22nd November 1920 to 27th January 1921 in connection with the scheme for increasing the Tansa water-supply and to the payment to him of travelling expenses incurred by him and of his fare from England to India.
42. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. S. Joseph, regarding the condition of the water closets of his residence in Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Mazagaon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as may be deemed necessary.
43. Forwarding certain communications regarding the question of giving to the Municipal clerks the benefit of the concession in respect of the special privilege leave and intimating that the Committee are of opinion that the Schools Committee's Resolutions under which this concession has been granted to some of their clerks and teachers appear to be *ultra vires*.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

44. Reporting the acceptance by him of the highest bids of Rs. 17,100 and Rs. 5,300 received at the public auction for building Nos. 62-64, Sonapore Street, and for Plot No. 53, Sonapore Lane, respectively.
45. Recommending sanction to permission being granted to Messrs. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., to lay a 4" water pipe under the Government Gate Road on certain condition.
46. Recommending sanction to a supply of water being granted to the Thana Municipality not exceeding 100,000 gallons per day at the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons on the usual terms and conditions.
47. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' list corrected up to 31st October 1920 and requesting approval to certain modifications therein.
48. Requesting sanction to the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 500 to the mother of Imdad Husein Wahed Husein, late driver of a Municipal motor lorry.
49. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with Mr. Shaik Shidhik Mahomed for granting him a lease of a plot of set-back land of his premises at the junction of Borah Cross Lane and Gun Carriage Street (Colaba Village) on certain conditions.
50. Regarding the insufficient width of Kalbadevi Road.
51. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 81 being paid to Raghoo Rama, a Lineman in the Water Department.
52. Regarding a complaint about the condition of a drain at Mandvi
53. Forwarding for approval detailed estimates for the work of raising the Tansa

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

Dam and repairing the Tansa-Atgaon Road.

54. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuffs destroyed by the Market Department.
55. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.
56. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
57. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
58. Reporting on the application from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society for an annual grant from the Municipality for the maintenance of Infant Welfare Centre established by the Society.
59. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co., for the right of skinning dead animals at Deonar during 1921-22.
60. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Telephone Co., to erect six poles on the Municipal Tulsi Pipe Line ground on certain conditions.
61. Regarding the questions of widening the gates of the Kennedy Bridge Level Crossing.
62. Forwarding Government order according sanction to the plot of ground now railed off opposite the Municipal office being used for locating a statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.
63. Requesting approval to a site at the Apollo Bunder proposed for the erection of Lord Hardinge's Statue.
64. Requesting sanction to the existing 1½" Water Main in the Bhendi Bhunder Lane, Mahim, being replaced by a 4" main.
65. Forwarding for approval revised estimates for the work of extending the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
66. Recommending sanction to the continuance of the post of second Assistant to the Health Officer and to the abolition of the post of Bacteriologist.
67. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer received from Government of a plot of land on the Cumballa Hill for the Municipal Commissioner's bungalow.
68. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1919-20 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Government Letters—

69. Appointing Mr. J. T. Fry to be a Member of the Corporation, vice Mr. W. Dunkerley, deceased.
70. Re-appointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte, appointing Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to be Members of the Standing Committee with effect from the 1st April 1921
71. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—submitting a report regarding adjustments on account of advances made during the year 1919-20.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

72. Regarding the provision of two-room tenements for lower and middle classes.
73. Forwarding a copy of the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1921-22 and of the revised estimates for 1920-21.
74. Intimating that the Improvement Trust will ever be ready to give such facilities as it can by way of encouraging the construction of buildings, whether by public bodies, by its own lessees or by the general public.
75. Regarding the question of setting apart plots of land in the City Improvement Schemes for the construction of stables and garages.
76. Letter from Mr. Dhunjisha P. Bhedwar—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him to be an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal in place of Mr. W. A. Chambers, resigned.
77. Letter from the Honourable Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services as a Councillor.

Schools Committee's Letters—

78. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.
79. Forwarding copies of the Administration Report of the Schools Committee for the year 1919-20.
80—82. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (80) budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (81) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation, (82) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received and (83) a return showing the attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and of other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March, 1921.

Notices of Motions—

84. From Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri—For appointing Mr. W. Turner Green to be a member of the Committee regarding proposals for improving the sources of the income of the Municipality.
85. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For appointing Mr. E. G. Turner to be a member of the Committee regarding the draft Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.
86. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram—For obtaining a report regarding the Love Grove Pumping Station tragedy resulting in the death of 6 labourers.
87. From Dr. Poonsey H Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps for improving the water supply at the Keshavji Naik's Fountain in Mandvi.
88. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For appointing Mr. Gulabchand Devchand and Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey to be members of the Committee regarding the draft

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

89. From Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan—For requesting the Committee regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality to consider the advisability of amending the Municipal Act with a view to obtain powers to levy a separate Educational Cess.
90. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For enquiring as to when Government will be pleased to legislate for the amendment of the several Sections of the Municipal Act asked for by the Corporation from time to time.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

91. Regarding the question of the revised Civil Service Regulations being made applicable to Municipal Service.
92. Regarding the question of removing the statute of the late Dr. Thomas Banerjee, C.I.E., from its present position opposite the Municipal Hall on Cruickshank Road and re-erecting it on a site in the Victoria Square.
93. Regarding the system of appointing Committees.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1921.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA AND MATHERAN.

IT IS NOTIFIED that first and second class accommodation will be provided on No. 41 Down leaving V. Terminus at 14-10 on THURSDAY the 24th, FRIDAY the 25th, SATURDAY the 26th instant, and 42 Up arriving V. Terminus at 12-5 on these dates.

Similar accommodation will also be provided on other Public Holidays if required.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
for General Traffic Manager.
23rd March, 1921.
C8734

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Balance-Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1919 and 1920.
2. To appoint a Member in the Managing Committee in place of Dr. Rawaji Edalji Dadachanji, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for reelection.
3. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the years 1921 and 1922.

By order of the Managing Committee,

JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.
C8788

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That each of the 3,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of Rs. 500 each be divided into five shares of Rs. 100 each, and be re-numbered accordingly."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1921, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay,
The 23rd day of March, 1921.
C8733

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 38th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1920.
(2) To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire by relation but are eligible to re-election.
(4) To appoint auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to 3rd April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.

5th March, 1921.
187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C8672

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8726

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE.

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS' SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

THE POWAI ESTATE.

MANGO CONTRACT 1921.

TENDERS will be received by the Owners of the Powai Estate for the right of taking mango fruits from the 8 villages of the said Powai Estate (each village separately) upto 2 p.m. on the 26th March, 1921, at the Head Office of the Estate at 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The Powai Estate gardens have been celebrated for centuries and in our own times, Powai Mangoes were continuously sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in England. Paspoli one of the villages of Powai is the corruption of the Sanscrit name "Pushpawali" roses of flowers. C8685

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8608

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 25th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 28th instant, (Easter Monday), being Public Holidays, the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 26th instant, from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. C3763

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND R. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5300	28th	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1920.
2. To saction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

The Century Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.. Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, 1921, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921. C 8631

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TALLOW MERCHANTS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 30 TONS OF TALLOW.

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in pursuant to the decree made on the 15th instant in the ... No. 3248 of 1920, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd. vs. Robinson Hammond and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, Sankli Street, opposite Byculla Fire Brigade in the godown of Sizing Material Co., Ltd., the following:—

30 tons (about) Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:

(1) Re. Insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand—one safe with stand, mehta box, electric table fan.

(2) Re. Insolvent Lakhamshi Damjee & Co.—chairs, cupboards, table, cabinet, lemon oil tins, office clock, chairs, roll top, desk, etc.

(3) Re. Insolvent J. J. Wilkinsons.—Trunk, books, photo frames, bottles, toys, suit case, etc.

(4) Re. Kaduri Ibrahim Hillali's—one rice horse called "Gold Cup."

By order of the office concerned:—

One case metal buttons.

By order of the manufacturers:—

15 cases enamelware such as basins, bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of the parties concerned:—

200 pieces Long Cloth No. 84000 and 85000.
150 pieces White Nansukh No. 2341 to 43.
4 bales Check.
1 bale coloured Mulmul.
1 bale Woollen Blankets.
3 pieces Satin Drill.
10 cases assorted Biscuits.

Property of Lieut.-Col. A. Colman and Col. A. C. Watson:—

4 trunks of clothes and one bundle of clothes.

One Bay Waler horse, 8 years of age, heights 15.2.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro-Platedware, Silverware, Crockery, Rich Glassware, etc.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bishop, R. G. A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 40, Colaba (opposite War Hospital, Women's Ward), corner of MacDougal Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-platedwares, rich venetian glassware, silverware, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

The furniture is opened for view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in suit No. 2096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chauki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. ... New Nos. ... Old Survey No. ... New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuge, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street No. 31, 31, and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office 48, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th March, 1921.

FOR
Longlife, Healthy Progeny and Robust Constitution
USE
KIMVOND PILLS.
Price Rs. 10 For a Tin of 40 Pills.
Box No. 1835 Advt. Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle" BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES RED SUSI OF THE MATHURADAS MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcaran, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills, and on account and at the risk of Sha Hurgovandas Runchhordas.

12 bales each 80 pieces Red Susi of the Mathuradas Mills No. 2700 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One "Dodge" Motor Car with American Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburator, four Cylinder, 17 to 24 H.P. and ran about 3,500 miles.

One "Sharron" Motor Car, 5 seater, Bosch Magneto, H.P. 12 and new Tube, Tyre.

One "Belsize" English Motor Car, 4 Cylinders.

Also by order of the Mortgagee Seth Magan-lal Kallianji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. G. G. Coperkar:—

One "Clamant Bayard" Motor Car, French make, 4 Cylinders, 15 to 20 H.P.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th March, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS AT BHULESHWAR NEAR THE TEMPLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 292 of 1921 (Purnanand Gordhandas v/s Jamnadas Parbhudas) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 1st April next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Bhuleshwar near the Temple.

The whole of the Stock-in-trade of the shop as a going concern together with the Shop and the Goodwill.

The stock-in-trade consists of assorted and gold embroidered, sarries, silk striped cloth, coloured voile, prints, shirt cloth, flannel, blue serge, nainsookhs etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Nathumal Hemraj, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 24th March, 1920 between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned property on Monday the 11th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that pension and tax land situate at Dadar with the dwelling house standing thereon containing about 2,000 sq. yds., bearing Collector's Old No. 306 and 356, New No. 4007, Old Survey No. 567, New Survey No. 1/1283 and assessed under G. Ward No. 3695, Street No. 58 and bounded on North by properties of B. B. Daderkar and Merwan Mondigar Irani, on the South partly by the property of Haji Hasam Haji Mahomed and partly of Marshal D'Souza, on the West by Lady Jamsedji Road, on the East by property of M. R. Jayker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th March, 1921.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO
NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.
Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C 2.
PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.
NEW YORK—Wall Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Portugal (30 Branches).
Brazil (9 Branches).
East Africa (9 Branches).
West Africa (15 Branches).
Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.
Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
E. de Modeiros, Manager.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

London, 14th March, 1921

Rentes 3%	58 XD
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
" 2 Months hence	33
Indian Buying Steady	Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate	"
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/-
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1-2

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 19th March, 1921

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York May	11,12
Futures at New York July	12,15
" Oct	12,65
Spot Cotton at New York	11.55
" Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May,	11.23
" " July	11.64
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	8/-
Demand Bills	391.12
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	57 3/4

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 22nd March, 1921

	To-day's Prices
May	12 05
July	12 40
October	12 99

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

Mar.	7 71
May	7 88
July	8 03
Oct.	8 20

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday 19th March 1921

Total in Sight	8,82,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	319000
East Indian	1810o9
American	4487000
Other	347000
Total Sales	19000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	82000
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	—
" " Forwarded	900
" " Actual Export	6000
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	56000
East Indian Afloat	3000
Total Afloat	122,000

London, 22nd March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8 Dull
Bar Gold	105 Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 21st March 1921

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers—		40
Do	New Crop June July sellers	31
Fine White Java, G. & F. Bombay Mar. April sellers		41/6
Do	Karachi Mar. April sellers—	41/9

Tone:—Little More Enquiry

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 21st March 1921

Stockholm	16.90
Christiania	24 40
Amsterdam	11.37
Switzerland	22 51
Belgium	53 88
Athens	52.38
Petrograd	—
Germany	—
Austria	—
Italy	—
Paris	—

London, 21st March 1921

English Best Selected Copper	£87 7/8
Tin Block	£153
Calcutta Linseed Mar. April	£18 1/4
Do. April-May-June	£17 1/2 Sellers
Linseed Oil	£28/3 Nearest
Do	£28 "

EXCHANGE

London, 21st March 1921

On London at Paris	58 25
" Italy	95 85
" Germany	240 50

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	61 16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2

New York, 21st March 1921

Demand Bills	391 50

Liverpool, 21st March 1921

Mid American Spot	£ 8/05

WHEAT.

London, 19th Mar. 1921

Barletta Busso—62 1/2	—	—£72-6
Australian	—	—£72/6
Karachi Barley	Quoted	85
Argentine	Quoted	70
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	—	73

Tone:—

SHARES.

London, 19th March, 1921

Chartered Bank	£14 1-2
Hongkong Bank	398 XD
National Bank	£20 1-3

SEEDS.

London, 19th March, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/s quoted	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	£18/-
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship m/s	£ 14 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex. Ship m/s	£19 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/s Essier Slow—	£15 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound) delivered per tons. m/s Sellers—	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:— m/s Quoted—	£17 1/2

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	71 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	77 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929 47	86 5.8
Consols 2 1/2%	47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May 11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 1/-
Tone:—Very Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Our market yesterday had a steady tone for ready cotton owing to some inquiry from local dealers for high class Oomra quality and about 6000 bales are reported to have changed hands. As receipts of cotton in Bombay continue to be very high, we cannot recommend our friends to hold cotton in anticipation of higher prices in the near future.

The market is closed on 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th, on account of Holi and Easter holidays and we shall not issue our market report.

It has now been decided to re-open the forward market for unrestricted trading from Tuesday, the 29th instant with the following minimum rates, fixed by the cotton contracts Board, remaining in force until and including the 7th April:—

Fully Good Broach, April-May Rs. 255.
Fully Good Bengal March Rs. 173.
Fully Good Bengal May Rs. 189.
Fine Oomra March Rs. 204.
Fine Oomra May Rs. 217.
Good Southerns May-June Rs. 275.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 40 hours ending 6 p. m., on 22nd March 1921.

Cotton	19567 Bales
Wheat	2400 Cwts.
Linseed	958 "
Rape, etc.	80 "
Gingellyseed	525 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1613 "
Castorseed	4100 "
Rice	5210 "
Myrabollyms	6002 "
Cottonseed	2300 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	351 "
Juwar	428 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	4232 "
Coal	808 Tons

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

Business on the market to-day has been practically impossible owing to the holiday feeling prevailing. All sections of the market were quiet, the only feature of interest being a demand for Bengal Paper scrip which was difficult to obtain. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burramur 51, Deogdha 9-4, Kasta 16-4, Karanpura 15-4.

Jute:—Albion 270, Delta 472, Empire 45-8, Howrah 39, Kamarhatty 760, Northbrook 52 s.l., Union 605.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 4-6, Agra United 6-12, Allahabad Bank (pref) 90, Bengal Paper 94-8, British India Tobacco 3-8, British India Corporation 10-8 s.l., Britannia Engineering 8, Burma Finance and Mining 5-6, Central Provinces Cement 7-4, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8-4, Carow and Coy 74, Dunbar Cotton 336, Indian Standard Wagons 79, Keshoram Cotton 14-14, Kumardhubi Engineer-17-4, Ryam Sugar 34-12 s.l.

Government Paper 31 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55-10 to 55-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 55-14 to 56-4. War Bonds short loans at 99-8 to 99-12, 1925 at 98-8 to 99, 1928 at 99-8 to 99 and 1920 at 99-14 to 100-2 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling and three nine sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling and three-five-eight pence.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature has fallen but remains higher than usual in the south-east of the division; night temperature has also fallen but remains higher than usual except at Multan where it is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—are clear except at Jhansi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is higher than usual by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Sind and at Mount Abu and Ajmer and is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature has fallen and has become considerably lower than usual at Jacobabad and is slightly higher than usual at Ajmer and Kotah; night temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Kotah but below it at Mount Abu and in Sind. A duststorm has again occurred at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Sunset and in the and in the south-east of Kathiawar. The air is damper than usual except at Dwarka where humidity is in defect. Day temperature has fallen and is slightly lower than usual at Bhuj and Veraval; night temperature is slightly higher than usual at Veraval, Surat and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is higher than usual both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal or in slight excess; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. The disturbance in the north has become unimportant and skies are now moderately clouded in the extreme north. Skies are also lightly to moderately clouded in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast and on the west coast as far north as Veraval. Temperature has fallen in north-west India and is now above normal in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the adjacent districts.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd March 1921.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1921.

Stations.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Total Rainfall since 1st June.	Temperature.		Wind.		Weather.
			Highest.	Lowest.	Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour.	
NORTH WEST.							
Sunset	0.00	67.85	88	51	—	4.64	— 5.48
Do. ( )							
Jam ( )	0.00	80.54	84	64	—	0.06	— 3.85
Do. ( )							
Mukat	0.00	82.07	84.1	72	—	0.17	— 3.38
Do. (16th)	0.00	83.56	86.7	38	—	0.06	— 1.50
PUNJAB.							
Multan	0.00	76.5	92.5	45	—	2.64	— 5.24
Rawalpindi	0.00	88.59	0.9	30	—	0.01	— 7.03
Lahore	0.00	94.29	2.2	30	—	0.11	— 7.72
Sialkot	0.00	96.67	1.4	25	—	0.36	— 7.78
Amritsar	0.00	95.4	1.0	29	—	1.36	— 7.56
Delhi	0.00	98.87	0.2	28	—	1.50	— 7.28
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	0.00	101.3	0.1	37	—	1.28	— 6.89
Muttra	0.00	102.5	1.0	30	—	3.36	— 6.03
Jhansi	0.00	100.2	0.0	37	—	3.56	— 6.26
Cawnpore	0.00	105.1	0.1	39	—	2.64	— 5.14
Allahabad	0.00	94.1	0.0	37	—	0	— 7.09
SUBANDHAVPUR AREA							
Jacobabad	0.00	89.9	4.4	28	—	0.28	— 1.20
Sukkur	0.00	96.8	3.6	27	—	0.42	— 1.11
Jaipur	0.00	94.1	0.2	37	—	0.61	— 1.32
Jodhpur	0.00	100.0	2.6	29	—	0.69	— 1.37
Ajmer	0.00	77.4	2.6	14	—	0	— 1.15
Mount Abu	0.00	80.7	0.2	74	—	0	— 1.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
Veraval	0.00	84.6	7.8	68	—	0	— 0.72
Dwarka	0.00	0.0	1.6	68	—	0	— 0.44
Okhamandal	0.00	0.0	0.0	66	—	0	— 0.00
Bhuj	0.00	100.0	0.0	60	—	0	— 0.00
Rajkot	0.00	90.7	1.6	64	—	0.07	— 0.34
Surat	0.00	95.3	6.9	61	—	0	— 0.32
Ahmedabad	0.00	91.7	2.6	62	—	0	— 0.82
Dhoda	0.00	96.1	0.6	74	—	0.05	— 0.27
Ratnagiri	0.00	93.1	0.1	76	—	0.4	— 0.64
Karwar	0.00	100.0	0.0	70	—	1.19	— 1.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Chhindwara	0.00	99.4	0.1	24	—	0.89	— 1.26
Nagpur	0.00	101.7	0.7	32	—	0.80	— 1.06
Hoshangabad	0.00	102.0	0.9	36	—	0.40	— 0.79
Khandwa	0.00	105.8	7.5	22	—	0.16	— 1.01
Akola	0.00	104.8	7.4	27	—	0.05	— 1.18
Amraoti	0.00	105.0	7.7	22	—	0.89	— 2.20
Nagpur	0.00	103.7	8.1	34	—	0.05	— 2.36
Chanda	0.00	104.8	7.2	32	—	0.05	— 2.20
Bhopal	0.00	88.9	4.7	30	—	0	— 0.06
DECCAN							
Bombay	0.00	92.7	2.8	69	—	0	— 0.96
Ratnagiri	0.00	87.8	0.0	70	—	0.15	— 1.06
Malvan	0.00	91.8	7.3	67	—	0	— 1.04
Karwar	0.00	101.7	0.0	69	—	0	— 1.49
SOUTH MADRATTA AND SOUTH DECCAN							
Belgaum	0.00	109.0	5.5	33	—	0.13	— 2.04
Ahmednagar	0.00	98.6	2.1	39	—	0.09	— 1.89
Poona	0.00	103.5	7.0	25	—	0	— 1.89
Satara	0.00	101.6	3.3	25	—	0.82	— 1.17
Sholapur	0.00	98.7	7.4	7	—	0	— 1.95
Belgaum	0.00	110.3	6.2	19	—	0.50	— 1.45
Kaladgi	0.00	106.8	7.8	28	—	0.01	— 1.27
Bijapur	0.00	102.4	7.9	29	—	0.71	— 1.46
Dharwar	0.00	92.0	7.9	32	—	0	— 1.38
MADRAS AND MYSORE PLATEAU							
Bangalore	0.00	50.4	7.3	0	—	8.61	+ 2.94
Salem	0.00	92.5	7.2	37	—	10.27	+ 2.50
Cuddalore	0.00	87.9	7.3	36	—	20.2	+ 1.73
Trichi	0.00	93.3	7.3	36	—	1.12	+ 0.46
Madura	0.00	93.3	7.9	37	—	—	—
MADRAS DELTAIC AND SOUTH MADRATTA							
Negapatam	0.00	103.1	6.8	69	—	0.38	— 2.44
Vellore	0.00	104.6	8.9	33	—	8.10	— 3.52
Pamban	0.00	99.2	7.3	56	—	28.97	— 2.37
Madras	0.00	94.2	8.2	70	—	5.20	+ 1.97
Bangalore	0.00	95.5	—	75	—	11.25	— 10.12
Coimbatore	0.00	93.6	—	74	—	37.61	+ 0.47
Kodaikanal	0.00	87.7	—	—	—	66.40	+ 5.38
Pasumalai	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	+ 18.38

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000.

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Banks	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders .. .	" 50,00,000

GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES.. .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Easter Eve: Banks closed.
The s.s. Somali with mails of the 3rd inst. expected to arrive at 5 a.m..

FRIDAY, March 26.

Good Friday: Banks closed (All Bombay Post and Telegraph Offices to work as on Sundays.)
Superscribed Mails for China and Japan per the Ishushima Maru close at 6-30 p.m.
The s.s. Morea with mails of the 10th inst. expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Easter: Banks closed.
The s.s. Narkunda with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, etc., and for S. Africa per the Karagola close at 2 p.m.
Boxing at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlement, China and Japan and Australia per the Morea close at 10 a.m.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15.

CITY MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city on the 22nd instant was 199 as compared with 110 of the corresponding day of last year and 142 in 1919. There were 7 attacks and 5 deaths from plague and 13 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox.

DADAR CATHOLIC STUDENTS UNION.

A Variety Entertainment will be held in aid of the above Union, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of Dr. Antonio Da Silva's High School, Dadar.

SOCIAL CLUB LALBAG.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lalbag, Mr. K. G. Kalekar of Maratha Central Inst. will deliver a public lecture on "Holi Festival." at Sonar-Chawl, Chinchpokali, Parel, on to-day, at 8-30 p.m. When Mr. L. T. Patankar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for China and Japan per s.s. Tsushima Maru will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Morea will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the "appreciation" of Messrs. Balgandharva and Bodas of the Gandharva Natak Mandali, which appeared in our issue of Sunday last, we are given to understand that Mr. Bodas rejoined the Company not at the invitation of Mr. Balgandharva, as stated, but through the persuasion of some friends of the company.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GURUKULA VIDYALAY.

The Tenth Anniversary of the "Gurukula Vidyalaya" and the Opening Ceremony of the Vishweshwaranand Nityanand Vedic Mahavidyalaya (The College of Oriental and Vedic Learning) and the Award of Certificates and Prizes to the successful Brahmcharies will take place at "Santa Cruz" on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 25th, 26th, and 27th March, in a Special Mandap opposite the Gurukula Buildings (on the sea-side due north) every morning from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and every noon and evening from 1-30 to 7-30 p.m., when prominent Sanyasis, Educationists, Pandits will deliver suitable speeches; Brahmacharies will give recitations, songs and dialogues, in Sanskrit, Gujrati, and English; and under the guidence of Professor Harishchandra (the Indian Sandow) will demonstrate their physical strength by various amazing feats and exercises. There will be an exhibition of the work of the Students in Drawing, Carpentry, Painting, etc.

PROGRAMME.

Every morning:—7-30 to 10-30 a.m., (S. T.), Friday and Saturday.
Havan, Bhajans, followed by Educational Conference.
Subjects:—"How to render Gurukul Self-supporting" "Aryan University" and Initiation Ceremony of New pupils on Sunday.
Every noon and evening from 1-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.):—
(1) Lectures; (2) Recitations, Songs, Dialogues, Ved-gan Physical Exercises, Acrobatic feats and Drill of Brahmacharies; (3) Giant feats of Professor Harischandra the Indian Sandow; (4) Bhajans of Prof. Baldeo and Dorelalji or Narhasinghji; (5) Award of Certificates and Prizes.
Speakers:—Swami Shri Vishveshvaranand, Sj. Satyadanandji Omkar Sachidanandji and Narsi Devji; Pandits Atmaramji (Baroda), Ramchandraji (Delhi) Balkrishna Sharma, Manishanker Shastri and Mangal Datta; Pt. Ramniklal, M.A., Prof. Nagarkar, B.A., (Elphinstone College), Shriyut Gangaprasad (M.A.), Deputy Collector, Mr. Khopkar, B.A., Pt. Nandkishor Vedalankar (Kangri); Shreemati Maganben (Suptdt.) and others.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind
Pharmacopoeia
MAKARADHWAJA
Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold
7 doses Re. 1, 30 dose Rs. 3,
1 tola Rs. 16.
(Packing and Postage Free.)
The Pre-eminent Physician of India
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—
"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."
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Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta
(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the pure MAKARADHWAJA.)

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, Mar. 23.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third, winner to be sold by auction.

Mr. S. N. Mohamed's MUNICIPAL, 8-12, Trahan 1
Mr. Moosman's BUTTERCUP, 8-12, Bowley 2
Mr. Y. Haroon's AYALA, 8-12, Mujeed ... 3
Also ran:—Spinner 8-12.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Blackfriar, 5 to 4 on Spinner, twos Buttercup, eights Ayala.
The Race:—Municipal led off from Spinner and Ayala. Nearing home, Buttercup drew out and placed second. Won by 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs

THE JUMNA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 200 third, highweight handicap for countrybreds.
Mr. Bashirali's BLACKFRIAIR, 8-4, Morris
Maharaja Patiala's REDDUKE, 10-3, Barden
Col. Ikbal Mohamedkhan's SWEET-APPLE, 7-11, (carried 7-13), Flynn .....
Mr. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 10-10, Trahan.

Also ran:—Toddy 7-10 (carried 7-12), Applewood 6-12 (carried 7-5).

The Race:—From start Redluke was first out from Blackfriar, rest of the field in a bunch. From distance Blackfriar rushed to the front and, after a great race, won by a length, ½ length.

Betting:—3 to 1 a gainst Blackfriar, 5 to 2 Redduke, fours Sweetapple and Toddy, longer odds on the others.

Time:—1 min. 19⅘ secs.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 winner, Rs. 500 for the second, and Rs. 250 for the third. Hightweight handicap for thirl divn. horses.

Mr. W. P. Peachy's BALIRA, 9-6, Harrison
Maharaja of Rajpipla's CHAUNTRESS, 9-8, Morris .....
Mr. Green-Halghas ISBURYROSS, 8-1, Bullock .....
Mr. Goculdas' LOOKAHEAD, 7-3, Merkhan
Also ran:—Irish Folly 8-10, Genevieve 8-8 Ballonacura 8-4, Rueful 7-8, Maravedi 7-5.
Betting:—3 to 2 against Balira, 5 to Isburyrose, sixes Bollinacurra and Genevieve, eights and tens on the others.
The Race:—As they came in sight, Balira was in front on the rails with Isburyrose and Chauntress close behind. In front of the stand, Chauntress challenged, but could only place second.
Won by 1¼ lengths, 3/4 length, 1½ length.
Time:—1 min. 1 2-5 secs.

THE SHIVPURI PLATE. (Divn. I.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. Handicap rac for Arabs.
Mr. Smile's HONEY, 8-2, (car 8-3), Bowley 1
Raja Sripalsingh's RAINBOW, 9-1, Trahan 2
Mr. Goculdas' MODEL, 8-5, Harrison ...
Mr. R. S. Captain's LAMINGTON, 8-7, Barden 4
Also ran:—Sugger 8-3, Peaceday 7-12, Babygrand 7-7, Gaypeter 7-3 (carried 7-4), Shah 7-0.
Betting:—3 to 2 against Honey, 5 to 2 on Rainbow, threes on Model, sixes and tens on the others.

The Race: Gaypeter showed the way from Lamington and Model. Near the bend Rainbow came up and Gaypeter was passed by Rainbow, Model and Honey. From the distance Honey moved up to the leader with Model and made a great race home, just beating Rainbow on the post by a short head Model was third just the third and fourth.

a short head behind half a length between the thidd and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 39 1-5 secs.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, Rs. 250 to the third. A highweight handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. M. Goculdas' WHITEBELL, 8-8, Barden
Mr. Hasting's GUNDA, 8-6, Bullock .....
Mr. Bashirali's DOUBLEWIN, 8-13, Morris
Raja Sripalsingh's LADY MYRA, 9-10, Trahan .....
Also ran:—Sheshe 8-0, Mim 7-6.

Betting:—Evens on Mim, threes on Gunda fours on Whitebell, Doublewin and Sheshe, sixes on Lady Myra.

The Race:—From a good start, Lady Myra raced from Whitebell and Doublewin, and Whitebell was the first to lead for home with Sheshe and Lady Myra at his heels. From the distance, Gunda joined the leaders. Whitebell stayed to win comfortably by two lengths head one lengths.

Time:—1 min. 45 3-5 secs.

THE SHIVPURI PLATE. (Divn. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mohamed Osman's JERWAN, 8-4, Bowley
Mr. Ganapathi SAMMY, 8-7, Bullock ... 2
Mr. Ebrahimjee's SHARABAN, 7-7, (carried 7-8), Mujeed .....
Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's CALIFORNIA, 9-4, Flynn 4
Also ran:—Honey Suckle 8-9, Paleface 8-6, Fattahabad 8-6, Noowar 8-1, Sirvisto 7-10 (carried 8-2), Rajkumar 7-9.

Betting:—Twos on California and Fatahabad, threes on Honey Sukle, fives on Sammy, sixes on Jerwan, Noowar Paleface and Sirvisto, eights on the others.

The Race:—Sammy was the first to show out from Noowar and Sirvisto at the bend California took command and looked a winner, until twenty yards from home when Bowley came with a great rush with Sammy and Sharaban and totally outclassed Californio.
Won by ½ lengths short head shorthead.
Time:—1 min. 38 secs.

EMMANNUEL CHURCH (C. M. S.) GIRGAUN.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Clergy:—English: The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A.
English Services:—8-0 a.m., Morning Prayer and Ante Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Address.
Collections for Jews.

EASTER DAY.

Sunday, the 27th March.

Clergy:—English:—The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A.
English Services:—8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
Collections for the C. M. S. Local Fund.
Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7-15 a.m. Matins, 7-45 a.m. Litany and Aante-Communion Service, 10 a.m. Childrens Service. 12—3 Three Hours' Devotion, 6 p.m. Evensong, 6-30 p.m. Stainer's "Crucifixion" Collections for Local Mission to the Jews.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AGA KHAN HOCKY TOURNAMENT.

IGATPURI MISSING LINKS (4) BEAT Y. M. C. A. PROCTER (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday before a fairly big crowd of spectators. The contestants in the day's match were Igatpuri Missing Links and Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch. The play that resulted was not particularly exhilarating—the only red ...ng feature of the game being the brilli...t saves by the custodians of both the sides.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The first half proved featureless as no scoring was done by either side. The Igatpuri Missing Links saw more of the attack and on two or three occasions penetrated the defence set up by the Procterites. Some shooting too was done, but twice in rapid succession O'Halera the Procterite custodian averted defeat by effecting brilliant saves.

Besides these and a few good runs along the left wing carried in concert by Sutton and Masse nothing particular happened in the first moiety.

The teams thus changed ends on level terms and the supporters of the Y. M. C. A. flattered themselves with the hope that despite the slight superiority of the Missing Links the match would end in a draw. For the first fifteen minutes of the second half also the Procterites averted imminent disaster, but soon after S. Gidney the Missing Links' left winger scored the first goal of the match. Two more goals by L. Gidney and F. Gidney followed—but the sequence was interrupted by Thompson scoring the only goal for the Procterites off a thoughtful pass from the left wing. The Missing Links increased their lead by Isilt scoring a fourth goal at the very last minute by an exceedingly pretty shot.

The teams were:—

IGATPURI MISSING LINKS.

Goal: Goddard; full-backs: Boult, Scanlan, half-backs: Gillette, L. Gidney, Neale, forwards: Brown, F. Gidney, Isitt, Unger, S. Gidney.

Y. M. C. A. PROCTER.

Goal: O'Halira, full-backs: Bailey, Garman, half-backs: Duhtie, Hellein, Hawkins; forwards: E. Thompson, Twiss, R. Thompson, Sutton, Masse.

Umpires: Messrs. Nagporewala and Reporter.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

No tournament game will be played today and on Friday.
Saturday: 5-30 p.m. Ajmer v Customs.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION.

This Class will be held by the Institute in Bombay every year about the end of June. Lectures will be delivered on the various aspects of the Co-operative Movement as outlined in the list of topics given below. Arrangements will also be made for visits to important centres of co-operative activities in Bombay and its suburbs. The class will be held for 10 to 11 days, two lectures being delivered every day, one in the morning and one in the evening. It will be open to college students and outsiders interested in the movement. An examination will be held at the end of the course and certificates will be given to successful candidates. Those who obtained certificates of this class will be eligible for joining the Diploma Course in Co-operation, which is so arranged as to suit the convenience of college students, and of which particulars may be obtained from the office of the Institute. Applications to join the class must be made in the annexed form, accompanied with a fee for Rs. 3 in the case of students, and Rs. 5 in the case of others, and must reach the office of the Institute before the third week of June. No fee will be charged in the case of those who are unable to pay the same. Applications by Honorary Organizers and by employees in the Co-operative Department must be made through the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. The dates and place of the lectures will be notified about the end of May. Outsiders coming to Bombay to attend the Class are expected to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging. For the better understanding of the lectures, candidates, before joining the class, are requested to read some of the following books and to visit a few co-operative societies in their native places during the summer vacation and take down notes from their observations. Candidates are also expected to take down notes of the lectures, and the note-books must be handed over for inspection by the Examiners. The merit of each candidates will be judged both by the notes taken by him and by his written answers. Persons wishing to have further particulars are requested to call at the office of the Institute.

Books Prescribed—
1. Law and Principles of Co-operation in India. By H. Calvert. Price Rs. 4.
2. Report of the Committee on Co-operation. Price Rs. 2.
3. Indian Co-operative Studies. Edited by Mr. R. B. Ewbank. Price Rs. 6.
4. Impressions of the Co-operative Movement in France and Italy, by Mr. Otto Rothfeld. Price Rs. 1-8-0.
5. Chapters I to VI and XXI of the Manual for Co-operative Societies. By Mr. R. B. Ewbank. Price Rs. 2-10-0.

Books Nos. 3 and 5 can be had for sale at the office of the Institute. Other books will be ordered out by the Institute on request. Candidates wishing to effect economy in the purchase of books are advised to form groups of five or so, each purchasing one book and circulating it among the rest. It may be noted that all the above books will also be of use for Diploma Course.

Topics of Lectures.—(subject to alterations to suit the lecturers).
1. General Principles of Co-operation.
2. Place of Co-operation in Economies.
3. Relation of Co-operation to the State.
4. Classification of Societies.
5. Principles of Credit Co-operation.
6. Peoples' Banks.
7. Rural Credit Societies.
8. Financial Structure of Co-operative Movement.
9. Thrift and Co-operation.
10. Agricultural Co-operation.
11. Principles of Consumers' Co-operation.
12. Working Class Co-operation.
13. Co-operative Societies for Students and how Students can promote Co-operation.
14. Co-operation and Commerce.
15. Principles of Producers' Co-operation.
16. Copartnership and Profit Sharing.
17. Small Industries and Co-operation.
18. Co-operative Housing.
19. Organization and Management of Co-operative Societies.
20. The Act, Rules, and By-laws,
21. Co-operation and Social Service.
22. Importance of the Co-operative Movement and its Progress in India.
23. The Central Co-operative Institute and its Place in the Movement.

PATHANS GETTING DANGEROUS.

A DARING DACOITY.

The Pathans whose number in Bombay is ever on an increase, have now really proved a danger to the citizens. Almost every week serious crimes of some sort or other are being now committed by these Pauz for whose impost to this city a few heartless capitalists are principally responsible. We had heard enough of robbery, murder and hooliganism by these people and now we are told about even daring dacoities to be perpetrated by this dangerous "gentry." After the arrest of 36 dacoits of this tribe, the Bombay public were informed about a murder by a Pathan, the other day and yesterday, was revealed a tale of a daring robbery in course of the hearing of a case at the Mazagaon Police Court. In this case, three Pathans, Gafurkhan Tarmahomed, Abdul Rehman Shaikh Ahmed, and Sherbahadur Fakirshah were charged by Inspector Furn with robbing of property including watch, chain etc., of the total value of Rs. 203, belonging to one Malhar Krishna.

It appears that on the night of the 14th instant Malbar Krishna came to the Victoria Terminus, to see a relative off. While returning home he was abruptly attacked by the three accused near the J. J. Hospital. The three Pathans dragged Malhar to the garden in front of the hospital and there they snatched away all his belongings. The second and the third accused then made off while the first accused took the complainant to Babula Tank Road and made him sit there, when Police sepoy No. 1689B, who was patrolling the locality, came there. On the complainant shouting out the sepoy pounced upon the Pathan and arrested him. Thereafter Malhar's complaint was recorded at the Byculla Police Station, whence a Sub-Inspector was coming out to make further inquiries and he met the other two accused on the Byculla Bridge with the property in their possession.

All the three accused were convicted. The first and the second accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, including two months' solitary confinement, and the third accused who was only a juvenile of 17, was sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for a period of 18 months.

MATUNGA DACOITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST CONCLUDED.

The Coronor and a jury concluded the inquest regarding the death of Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna, aged twenty-five, who fell a victim to the atrocity of the dacoits at Matunga on the 6th instant.

Further facts elicited in the course of evidence before the jury are that the deceased and his brother, Jairam Balkrishna, were awakened at 2-30 a.m. on the 6th instant by the cries of awe from a shop on the ground floor of the chawl in which they lived. They also heard women crying for help, being assaulted and looted. The two brothers then came down—the deceased taking a stick in hand and the other a lantern. They saw that the back door of the shop was open and through that door they entered in when they found that about five or six persons were searching for valuable articles in the room and that one of them was taking off an ornament from a woman's foot. The deceased and his brother then charged the robbers with sticks and the latter met them with knives and other weapons but they could not vanquish the two brothers, who continued the fight till the robbers were driven towards the front door. But as soon as they came near the front door one of the robbers who was standing near the verandah, unnoticed by the two brothers, fired a gun at Mr. Prabhakar, who fell and died instantly. The robbers had their faces partly covered with their clothes and they had put out the light that was burning in the shop. They also smashed the lantern which Mr. Jairam had brought.

They got the door of the shop opened by Becher Javanji, the keeper of it, whom—one of them awakened by saying that he was a policeman and he wanted some water to drink.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by a shot from a gun fired by one of the band of dacoits who raided a grain dealer's shop and attacked the inmates of it, whose rescue the deceased and his brother had gone on hearing an alarm.

THE E D SASSOON MILLS UNITED

The following are a few extracts from the report submitted to the shareholders of the above company by the Directors, at a meeting held Saturday, 19th March, 1921, at the company's office Bombay:—

The company made a net profit of Rs. 91,76,658-5-7 for the year 1920, out of which Rs. 20,00,000 has already been paid as Ad-interim Dividend for the half year in June 1920 at 8 as. per share and Rs. 5,45,051-15-6 was distributed as dividend on Preference shares at 7½ per cent. The balance is appropriated as follows:—

To pay Dividend on Preference shares less income-tax, Rs. 6,69,057-6-0; Depreciation account, Rs. 18,13,000; Pay income and super tax, Rs. 9,23,363-8-0; Writing off goodwill, Rs. 10,00,000; Writing of preliminary expenses, Rs. 10,000; Bonus to staff, Rs. 70,000; Carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 21,46,155. Total 66,51,576-6-1.

N.P.—The mills worked only 11 months during the year and the workmen have been given increased wages. The management has undertaken extension works in the weaving section at Jacob Sassoon and Alexandra Mills and hopes to make considerable improvements in the near future. The Directors have proposed instead of paying a dividend to utilise available funds for paying off balance of money due to vendors with interest. The Directors have contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Lady Lloyd Children's Welfare Fund.

Mr. R. D. Morarji is appointed as a director during the absence of Mr. Narottam Morarji who is now in England. The Mill machinery, buildings etc, are insured for Rs. 6,15,33,050.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"BILLETTED."

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a performance of "Billetted" last night at the Royal Opera House, play by Jersee and Harwood, and which was a great success at the Royalty Theatre. There is a Mrs. Saradane, who is living alone more or less in her house, because she has driven away her husband from herself for about two years. Then Colonel Predy lives with her as her friend. This, of course, shocks the dear Vicar of the place, who, along with his sister duly protests against such scandalous behaviour! Mrs. Saradane does not take the slightest notice of the protest, but the Colonel (who is in love with his hostess) thinks of clearing out from her house, when something interesting happens. Peter Saradane turns up in his own house as Captain Rival. Of course husband and wife recognize each other. The wife is very sad now, because she was trying to make out that her husband was dead! The husband is however too much for her. He immediately starts making love to Penelope, a friend of hers. Then he cleverly brings the Colonel and Penelope together as lover and makes up with his wife—a little too suddenly perhaps.

Mr. Carl Lawson as Saradane was good though not at his best. At times he looked a little too wooden or phlegmatic. Miss Violet Pratt as Mrs. Saradane was most praiseworthy. She looked and acted with a superb air of nonchalance. Mr. David Keir was good as the bank manager, only he had not enough opportunities of shining. Miss Lilian Shanbridge seems to be an ideal housekeeper. We hope she will never play any other part in any other play.

It is a pity the proprietors of the Opera House ceased to give short summaries of the plays on the programmes. They should do so.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

RETURNS OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

The Governor of Bombay opened the new road from Karachi to the Hab river, on Monday. Owing to ill-health he was unable to be present at the opening ceremony of Lady Lloyd Pier at Clifton on Saturday night, where Lady Lloyd made a graceful speech. The projected visit to Tatta having been abandoned, the Governor departed from Karachi for Bombay on Tuesday night.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONERS

TO BE DISPENSED WITH IN ASSAM.

(Associated Press.)
SHILLONG, March 22.

At to day's meeting of the Assam Legislative Council, a resolution for the appoint of a mixed committee to advise on retrenchments in public expenditure, suggesting inter alia' that Commissioners of divisions might be dispensed with, was carried by thirty-five against sixteen.

THE WEATHER,

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, March 23.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam with a few fall in Bengal. Disturbance in the north has again caused local rain in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Sonamarg one and a half, and Silchar three quarters.

The temperature is falling rapidly in North-West India, and is now about ten degrees below normal in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—No large change.

CURSING AND SLAPPING A SUB-TENANT

A WOMAN FINED RS. 10.

The acute house scarcity in Bombay has recently been the cause of a disgraceful scene. Mrs. Pirojabai Pestonji Cooper, a Parsi lady, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assault and insult at the instance of one Sorabji S. Raja, a bullion keeper in the National Bank of India.

It was alleged by Sorabji that he was a sub-tenant to Pirojabai for the last three years. But since last year Pirojabai was asking him to vacate the room in his occupation, when he took shelter under the Rent Act. Pirojabai then then resorted to harass and molest him with the assistance of her son-in-law with a view to compel Sorabji to quit the room. Pirojabai had once to give an undertaking in the Court not to molest Sorabji any more but afterwards she seems to have forgotten that. On the 14th of January last she again attacked Sorabji near a water cop, cursed him by saying "muva, are not you vacating the room?" and then gave him a slap on the face and twice hit him with her slippers on his left arm.

The Magistrate on the evidence, convicted Pirojabai and sentinced her to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Daruwalla, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Rumpani, pleader, defended the accused.

A meeting of the residents of Malad was held of the Malad Khot when Association was inaugerated for the benefit of the inhabitants and with a view to raising the status of village life. Seth Hemragji presided.

The Cow Conference will be sitting along with the Political Conference on the 27th March, Shankaracharya Shardapith presiding.

The United river launch crews' strike affected the loading of ocean-going vessels which only lasted for twenty-four hours, the men resuming work on learning that new staff would be engaged.

BOMBAY'S POPULATION.

INCREASED BY TWO LAKHS.

PROVISIONAL CENSUS TOTAL

Including naval and military men and railway passengers, the total population of Bombay City on the night of the 18th instant is put down provisionally as 11,68,361.

Excluding the heads mentioned above the total figure is 11,14,918.

Compared with the total population of the city at the census of 1911, viz., 9,79,445 last week's census, reveals a distinct increase, but it is by no means as large as was generally anticipated.

POPULATION OF RANGOON: 333,742.

AN INCRFASE OF 40326 OVER 1911 FIGURES.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Mar. 23.

The population figures of Rangoon now 333,742 of whom 194,532 are females, an increase over 1911 figures by 40,326.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST WORKS.

INSPECTION BY LOCAL COUNCILLORS.

On an invitation from the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, some Members of the Bombay Legislative Council visited some of the Trust Works on Sunday, the 20th. A party of about 20 in number left the Trust Offices at 4-30 p.m. in a comfortable motor char-a-bane and proceeded first to the Foras Road Scheme where they were received by the Chairman, Mr. E. G. Turner, and shown round the reinforced concrete chawls in progress. They inspected the machinery in use and the tenements nearing completion and were gratified at the rate of progress being made in the actual construction of buildings. The party then proceeded to Worli Works where considerable progress has been made in the filling-in operations and for the first time it was possible to make a complete circuit round the works by train. The Diggers for removing earth were the object of much attention. A move was then made to the Engineer's new office building at Matunga, near King's Circle, where a halt was made and the plans of the Schemes and several interesting photographs of works were examined. On the return journey the party passed through the Sion-Matunga Estate and saw the several new roads and cresents that form so attractive a feature of this new suburban area.

"BE-SOLDIERS OF LIBERTY"

PROF. VASVANI'S ADVICE AT GUJERAT STUDENTS CONFEENCE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Ahmedabad has been very very lively for the last 3 days. Students have poured in from every part of Gujerat to join in the vidyarthi Sammelan.

On the 21st there was a grand procession of a thousand students. The President-elect Prof. Vasvani arrived on the 21st.

A spinning competition was held at the Swaraj Ashrama. Prof. Kalekar proposed Prof. Vasvani to preside over the function of the Sammelan.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji of the "Ranoon Mail" addressing the meeting narrated young Burmans' struggle in the boycott movement.

Prof. Vasvani then delivered his presidential address and said India needed spiritual "Sipahis," soldiers of liberty, to guard her honour, to achieve national freedom, and to give India's message to the nation's current system of education and continuing he said every one of them must develop 3 virtues to serve the nation at this hour of urgent need, viz., (1- Brahmacharya, (2) Ahimsa and (3) faith in India.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawby, C.B., the Director of Royal Indian Marine, which left Calcutta on the 13th for a tour of marine inspection in Burma, arrived at Akyab on the afternoon of Monday. The Admiral dined with the Commissioner. A salute of 13 guns was fired.

Before the close of the C P. Council session on Wednesday, the standing committees of the Council for education, medical, excise, and public works were constituted by the ministers for consultation and advice. A Public Accounts Committee was also elected. (A. P.).

An Agra message of March 23 says:—An Indian boy has been murdered near the Taj, probably for the sake of his jewellery. The corpse was found into a well. The police have a clue and the arrest of murderer is expected soon. (A.P.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 24, 1921.

MR. CHURCHILL AND EGYPT.

At so critical a juncture as the present, when the Conference of London is engaged in discussions which will decide not only the fate of all those countries which composed the Turkish Empire previous to the war, but the much more important question from the world-standpoint of whether Muslims are to be allowed to develop and advance in their own way, on friendly terms with Europe or whether they are to be rendered permanently hostile by foreign interference and a foreign yoke, it is natural that there should be many rumours current in the dearth of news. The latest rumour which has reached us concerns Mr. Churchill's visit to Egypt. It is said that he has been sent there for the purpose of certifying, after some show of investigation, that Egyptian Muslims do not make the same demands as Indian Muslims, and that consequently those demands are not to be regarded as Islamic, but merely Indian, therefore to be disregarded. We say at once disbelieve this rumour If such a piece of camouflage had been designed by Mr. Lloyd George —and we believe him to be capable of anything—Mr. Churchill is emphatically not the man who would be chosen for such a purpose by anyone at all acquainted with his character. For Mr. Churchill is a disconcerting person, who tries to get at the root of any problem set before him, the only trouble being that he is impulsive, and apt to be deceived by the credentials of the so-called expert.

He might have been deceived in England, as many people were, by Zaghlul Pasha's politic suppression of the chief cause of Egyptian discontent in the interest of Egyptian nationalism. But in Egypt he can hardly be the victim of a like deception; for the whole Egyptian Muslim Press, despite the censorship, is manifestly pro-Turk as far as Thrace and Smyrna are concerned, and pro-Arab in the case of Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine. Moreover, in Cairo it is hardly likely that Mr. Churchill will be content with the verdict of the English Turf Club; he will meet hard-working Inspectors from the provinces, who live among the people and can gauge their real feeling; it is even possible that he will meet a few Egyptians who speak French or English. He is sure to hear how, in the rising of 1919, the Turkish flag was flown in all the villages; how at the funeral of Muslim victims of the firing in the streets of Cairo, a crowd of many thousands chanted: "O God, restore to us the power of Turkey! O God, restore the glory of Islam!" The cause of the revolt of Egypt is well known in Egypt; and any official will be able to inform the official visitor that the "Nationalist" movement was not really national till the Khilafat wrong aroused the anger of the people, making them one in opposition to a Power which stood declared in their opinion as the persecutor of Islam.

The idea which we have heard expressed regarding Mr. Churchill's visit is that it is intended to provide a show of justification for leaving the people of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia in their present hapless state, by providing evidence—false evidence, of course—that the Muslims of Egypt do not share the views of Indian Muslims with regard to the Jezirat-ul-Arab, and that therefore the talk of "religious obligations" binding upon every Muslim in regard to those countries is nonesense. Such an idea, we say, is based upon an altogether erroneous conception both of Mr. Churchill's character and also of the state of things to-day in Egypt. The feeling there upon the subject of the Turkish Treaty is such that no man endowed with an average measure of perspicacity could fail to see that the Egyptian Muslims and the Indian Muslims are at one in feeling and demands, though the Egyptians may not express themselves in precisely the same terms which Indians use. If Mr. Churchill is to be in charge of British policy with regard to Arabic-speaking peoples, it is only natural that he should proceed to Egypt, the literary and political centre of the Arabic-speaking world, for information. No other reason for his visit is required. And the present writer knowing Egypt and the mind of Egypt intimately, can assure the Indian public that the visit is more likely to open his eyes to the madness of Great Britain's recent Arab policy than to confirm him in adherence to the same. The rumour we have mentioned only shows the strong distrust which has been sown in Indian minds, making them suspect a hostile purpose towards Islam in every movement Eastward of a British Minister. Even the late attempts at reassurance and propitiation are distrusted, and Indian Muslims are inclined to see in them merely a cloak for some new sword-thrust, some new treachery. That is the state to which the once enthusiastically loyal Muslims of the British Raj have been reduced by England's recent, "Czarist" policy. They cannot—nobody on earth can—trust the British Government to deal justly in regard to Orientals, until forced to do so. It is for the Government of India now to force the British Government to do tardy justice, as well to the Arab as to the Turkish peoples in accordance with the solemn pledges given by England to those peoples and to India; and so begin to earn the right to be regarded as the *Indian* Government. They surely must perceive how much depends on it, for England, India and the world at large.

MR. MONTAGU AND LORD READING.

It was not surprising that the retirement of Mr. Bonar Law should give rise to rumours of Mr. Montagu being transferred to the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain has not found his office a very safe or pleasant one, nor has his handling of the finances of his country given satisfaction to his countrymen. The retirement of Mr. Bonar Law gives him an excellent opportunity of making a graceful exit from this position. The only man in the Cabinet who can step into his place and fill it with conspicuous ability is Mr. Montagu. But what would be the gain of the British tax payer would be a loss to India. It is, therefore, some relief to learn that Mr. Montagu has no intention of becoming Mr. Chamberlain's successor. According to the "Observer", Mr. Montagu has made it clear that he means to devote the rest of his life to India. If he leaves India, the journal adds, he will retire for a prolonged period during which he will travel and study. If the statement is correct, it reveals Mr. Montagu as possessing imaginative foresight of the highest order.

For, to any one who has eyes to see, it will be evident that India is going to play a leading part in the affairs of the East in particular and the world in general. At the present moment, the situation may strike superficial observers as being gloomy and dangerous in the extreme. Among these superficial observers we include those "cooperators" who are frantically seeking to combat the Non-Cooperation movement by some means which they have not themselves yet discovered, as well as the panic-stricken bureaucrats who have, in several parts of the country, embarked on a campaign of repression. But those who, like Mr. Gandhi, have faith in the awakened national consciousness of the people, have no doubt in their minds that the country which has determined to be free will soon be free and, more, will take her rightful place as an example to the nations by virtue of her contributions to the progress of mankind. Fortified by the heritage of two ancient but living civilisations, she, more than any other country, is in a position to repair the damage done to modern civilisation by the war, the Peace and the pernicious ideas which were responsible for both. No greater privilege, therefore, can any politician have than to be associated with India in her present efforts towards complete self-assertion. And the measure of Mr. Montagu's imaginative foresight lies in the recognition of this fact.

We have, as the readers of these columns are aware, had no illusions about the work that Mr. Montagu has been able to do. He has, as we have had occasion to demonstrate in the past, woefully failed to fulfil the expectations raised in favour of him on his advent to office. In particular, by his handling or mishandling of the Punjab question he has shown himself to be unworthy of a great trust and by his timid compromises with the bureaucracy in respect of the reforms he has betrayed a singular lack of statesmanship. But any other Secretary of State imaginable in the present Coalition Cabinet would have done worse, and further, there is reason to believe that Mr. Montagu is beginning to realise the blunders he has made in the past and to be anxious to redeem them. The selection of Lord Reading as Viceroy, for instance, is, in no small measure, due to Mr. Montagu himself. Associated with each other in a great task, the two may soon find themselves to be powerful exponents of India's demand immediately to come into her own on her own terms, which are the terms dictated alike by justice, humanity and the pressing needs of the Empire. Lord Reading's speeches show that he has some dim intimation of the coming inevitable great change, call it revolution if you please. Circumstances have conferred on him the privilege of seeing India take her destiny into her own hands and become fully self-governing now and immediately, thus repudiating the insulting claim of the British Parliament to mark and determine the stages of her political emancipation. The measure of Lord Reading's greatness will lie in his readiness to grasp the significance of this determination on the part of India and to assist in its satisfaction. That is his privilege and that of Mr. Montagu. The next few months will show if they are worthy of it.

Notes of the Day.

"The Agitator."

Mr. Harkishen Lal, who from a "rebel", sentenced to transportation for life, has risen to be a Minister of State, summed up the other day his experience as an "agitator"—the first, according to him of the three stages in politics, the other two being those of the "minister" and the "statesman." Referring to the life of an "agitator", Mr. Harkishen Lal said: "It is an excellent profession. You get applauded everywhere you go, and you are not criticised, except, perhaps, occasionally by some Government official. That is the advantage of being an agitator. There is no better life than that of an agitator, because there is no criticism attached to it." In this description of the life of an agitator—by which, we presume, he means the non-official Indian politician—Mr. Harkishen Lal is clearly guilty of exaggeration and, consequently, of injustice to the class of men he has in view. It may be that his own experience as an "agitator" has been somewhat different from that of his brother-politicians, but certainly the majority of "agitators" in this country do not enjoy immunity from the criticism of their own countrymen. Let us take the case of Messrs. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, V. J. Patel, Lajpatrai and the Ali Brothers, to mention only a few, among the living "agitators", and of Tilak, Gokhale and Mehta, among the dead. Are or were any of the above "agitators" immune from the attacks, even virulent attacks, of large sections of their own countrymen? If the truth is to be told, Mr. Gandhi is more vilified by some of his own countrymen than by official or non-official Europeans. Was Tilak, or Gokhale, or Mehta immune from adverse criticism? Every one of them would have confessed that they were abused more by their own countrymen than by foreigners. We may even ask Mr. Harkishen Lal whether he himself was spared by his countrymen of the Punjab during his long career as an "agitator" and if he could honestly say that he suffered, during that period, more from the attacks of officials than from his own countrymen. The life of an agitator is certainly not the bed of roses that Mr. Harkishen Lal, in his present sweet forgetfulness, would have us suppose.

More Etiquette.

In Britain, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer submits his estimates, members observe the rule that they may move for the reduction of expenditure in particular items, but never for enhancement. The rule has been commended to our Councils as the basis of a sacrosanct convention, but is the practice wholly applicable to Indian conditions? Here the tendency of bureaucrats has been to starve departments of social amelioration, and lavish money on Imperial assets like the Army and career-avenues like the foreign-recruited services. The tradition of non-curtailment was built up in England when they had no serious danger of ameliorative services being starved to benefit establishments of financial profligacy. Here we want every time provision in enhancement of bureaucratic doles for education, sanitation and Indian-owned industries. Should members, therefore, as slavish sticklers for etiquette copied from British practice, wholly abstain from moving enhancements where they are flagrantly neglected? They ought to see the *raison d'etre* of the oddities they are naturally eager to adopt and it is questionable if this item of etiquette may not prove to be a serious drag.

An "Industrious" Committee!

An interpellation in the local Legislative Council has elicited the queer fact that during the whole of 1920 the Committee appointed by Government to advise the Director of Industries, Bombay, met only twice and that on one of these two occasions no proceedings were held for want of a quorum! We are told that the business of the abandoned meeting was disposed of after consulting the members by circular. It would be interesting to know what this "business" was, which could be so easily disposed of by a circular. Light on the work done at the meeting with a quorum would also be welcome. Unfortunately this is not available in either the reply to the interpellation or the annual report of the Director of Industries. In any event, it is obvious from the above that the majority of the members nominated on the Committee are either not sufficiently interested in their duties, or incompetent, to offer any useful advice to the department. A glance at the personnel of the Committee would show that most of them are very busy men who would hardly be able to spare the time needed to attend the meetings or for a patient study of the problems of industrial development. But, even more than this, the Committee is sadly lacking in the technical knowledge, which alone would enable them to offer any advice worth having. If Government are really anxious that the Director of Industries should profit by extraneous advice, they should make a better selection of the members of their Committee. They should see that the members are real experts in their own lines and not mere amiable notabilities of the ornamental type.

An ordinary meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal office on Friday, the 1st April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN JAPAN?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II*

(Specially Contributed to the Chronicle.)

In my former article, I sought to show, from first-hand statements made by an impartial American observer, that there was every reason to fear that the policy of Japan with regard to China and Korea had been marked by the same ruthless economic imperialism, which has been the curse of all the Western Powers in their dealings with those who are weaker than themselves. There appears to be not a pin of difference to choose between Great Britain's recent treatment of Ireland and Japan's recent treatment of Korea.

A MORE HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

In this second article, I shall try to prove that there is a more hopeful prospect; that while undoubtedly militarism and imperialism and a "big navy" policy were ruling ideas in the past, the war has brought changes to Japan as well as to every other country in the world. It has opened, at last, the flood-gates, through which the tides of a new social democracy are already pouring in. I will first give the words of the American writer concerning Japan's attitude to America, and the great unlikelihood of conflict. He writes as follows:—

"Influenced by anti-Japanese propaganda, I went to Japan with the idea that she was exceedingly dangerous, as a naval and military power, and a menace to the American Democracy. I had in my mind a picture of treacherous Japan waiting to strike America a crushing blow on the Pacific coast, or in Hawaii or the Philippines. I have come away with the spectre shattered. Japan is too poor to enter upon another war for many a long day. Social surveys recently made in Tokio show a degree of poverty such as we do not know in this country. Formerly I conceived of Japan as super-efficient, a second Germany, but the fact is that the national machine is a long way from perfection. The Japanese postal system is demoralized; the telephone-system is in confusion; the street-railway service of Tokio is execrable. The Japanese themselves recognize these facts. They labour under no misconceptions as to their ability to wage war with America. 'We have no illusions about the outcome', they say, 'We are weak. America is strong.' The idea that America should fear Japan is to them preposterous. 'Why', said a prominent Japanese, 'we know that we should have to fight not only America, but the whole white race as well.' In short, American fear of Japan is born of newspaper twaddle."

JAPAN TOO POOR TO CHALLENGE RICH AMERICA.

Here, then, is the first point to remember. Japan, to-day, in spite of her increase in trade during the war, had no mineral resources of her own. Her volcanic lands are like those of Italy almost destitute of the coal and iron and minerals which are needed for modern warfare. Just as Italy would never dream to-day of challenging any Power to a fresh war, so in the same way Japan understands her limitations. The situation might change, if Japan had in her secure possession the immense coal and iron deposits of China. The Shantung Province, which she covets, has these very things and for that reason she covets its possession. But, for the present, they are out of her grasp; and, on utilitarian grounds, even the worst fire-eating of her militarist statesmen would not risk a quarrel with the leading power of the world,—the United States of America.

JAPAN TENDING TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

But there is a safeguard against Japanese militarism and economic imperialism, which is far more sure than the mere guarantee of inexpedience. There is an inner transformation in process, which is cutting at the roots of militarism itself and making Japan, by slow degrees, "safe for democracy." It is in this respect, that Mr. Chaffee's observations are so encouraging and so important. I shall quote here his own words. They run as follows:—

"The American people need to know that the Japan of the older statesmen trained in the German school, grasping in China, cruel in Korea and treacherous in Siberia, does not represent the Japanese people as they are to-day. There is another Japan, the Japan of Baron Sakatan, who when he was in the Cabinet opposed the granting of special privileges to the Oriental Development Company in Korea, there is the Japan of Suzuki Bonji, the labour-leader who is striving for industrial democracy, and of Professor Yoshino of Waseda University whose clear statement of democratic principles is making him the idol of the students."

Not only, however, is young Japan one in heart with its labour-leaders and its democratic Professors and its humanitarian reformers. Young Japan is itself becoming anti-militarist. This is the most striking fact of all; and if it is really true, it means indeed a new Dawn of Asia. I quote again Mr. Chaffee's words as follows:—

"We, Americans, need to know that the young men of Japan are not militarists. A few years ago the average yearly number of applications for positions in the officers' training corps was 5,000. This year there were only 500. Japanese University students and the ranks of organized labour are increasingly espousing liberal principles. These elements uniting with far-seeing liberal statesmen will yet give us a Japan with new aims and a new vision, but their task is made tragically difficult by our American jingoes who are always clamouring for exclusion and war. All this talk about America having the biggest navy and universal military training means but one thing to the Japanese, a threat against their independence and freedom. Yet in the face of all this I found every Japanese

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of March 23.

EXCHANGE MUDDLE & ITS CAUSES.

DUE TO "GOVT. POLICY--DICTATED BY BRITISH INTERESTS."

"A GRAVE AND DEEP INJUSTICE TO INDIA."

REFUDIATION OF CHARGE OF COMMERCIAL IMMORALITY.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report has been submitted by the Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress regarding the situation arising out of the Exchange problems, to the General Secretary of the Congress Committee:—

"To Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary, All Indian Congress Committee, Allanabad.

"Dear Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 5 of the last Congress to deal with the situation arising out of exchange problems beg to send you the following report of the meetings of the Committee held in Bombay on 20th and 21st March.

Besides the members of the Committee invitations were sent to prominent Mercantile Associations in all the principal trade centres to send representatives, and financial experts and leading merchants were also requested to join.

In spite of the short notice, representatives from Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi and Bombay attended the meeting. Telegrams expressing full sympathy were received from merchants and associations from Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Wardha (Central Provinces). Some who could not personally come, sent their views in writing. Others interested in the matters under discussion were present as visitors.

Members of the Committee present were Messrs. (1) Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, (2) Naraindas Purshottamdas, (Bombay), 3) Amerchand Khosla (Delhi) and (4) Girdharilal (Amritsar).

The names representatives of various associations are given below:—

1. Mr. J. K. Mehta. 2. B. F. Madon. Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau Bombay.
3. Mr. Radha Kishan.Amritsar Piece Goods Association and Importers Association, Amritsar.
4. Mr. Ram Rachpal, Satnarain Piece Goods Association, Karachi.
5. Mr. Chanirai Virbhandas, Satnarain Piece Goods Association, Karachi.
6. Mr., Lokumal, Satnarain Piece Goods Association, Karachi.
7. Mr. Abdulla Jan Mahomed, Sundries Merchants Association, Karachi.
8. Mr. Jessa Ram, Sundaries Merchants Association, Karachi.
9. Mr. Mahamed Taffi, Sudries Merchants Association, Delhi.
10. Mr. Naraingi Dyal, English Bleached and White Shirting Merchants Association Bombay.
11. Mr. Motilal Naraindas, Fancy Prints Association, Bombay.
12. Mr. Dhanji Vallabhji, Woollen Piece Goods Merchants Association, Bombay.
13. Mr. Debichand Bhagwanjee, Bleached Dhotics and Fancy Goods Association Bombay.
14. Mr. Harjiwan Walji, Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, Bombay
15. Mr. Gokuldas Jivraj, Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, Bombay.
16 Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Native Piece Goods Merchants Association Bombay.
17. Mr. Lallji Govindjee, Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, Bombay.
18. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Bombay.

Messrs. Amirchand Khosla and Girdhari lal also represented the Delhi Hindustan Mercantile Association, Delhi, and the Lahore Traders, Union, Lahore, respectively.

The Committee first met on 20th instant at 1 p.m. and adjourned for the next day at 7 p.m. after appointing a sub-committee of Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Chanirai, Mohommed Taqi, Naraindas Purshotamdas, B. F. Madon, L. R. Tairsee, Amirchand Khosla and Girdharilal, to draft resolutions. These were thoroughly discussed in the second sitting of the Committee on the 21st, lasting for several hours and were passed as under. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey in the Chair in all meetings, and Mr. Girdharilal acted as Convenor.

Resolutions.

I. This Committee appointed to deal with the situation arising out of Congress Resolution No. 5 of the Nagpur Session has carefully considered the various representations placed before it, and has had the benefit of expert advice and has come to the conclusion that in view of the various definite steps as stated below deliberately taken by the Government, against emphatic and continuous protests from the Indian public, to interfere with out Currency and exchange position, in order to establish the rupee at 2/ this Committee sees no reasons to suggest any modifications of the said resolution.

1. The sale of reverse bills even at enormous loss to this country.
2. The re-valuation of all our reserves in the Paper Currency Department.
3. The reckisting of the Government accounts at the new rate.
4. The declaration of the official value of the sovereign after a certain date as equal to Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15.
5. The amendment of the Indian Coinage Act.
6. The amendment of the Indian Paper Currency Act tending to the same object.
7. The calculation of the £ at 10 rupees for money order purposes.

"Govt. Policy– dictated by Britain's interests"

II. This Committee also finds that the policy of the Government has been far more dictated by the interests of the United Kingdom, than by those of India, as may be seen from the following facts:

(a) The deliberate keeping back of gold from India in spite of protests of all leading Indian publicists since since the closing of the Mints

(b) Compelling India to be satisfied with a token coin instead of a sound honest gold currency.

(c) Penalising India in making use of Indian foodstuffs, raw materials, and munitions, during the war, not only for the United Kingdom alone but for all allied powers.

(d) Keeping exchange artificially at an unfavourable rate for India, while making payments in sterling—whereas America—and Japan and even Canada were paid in their own currency.

(e) The frequent restrictions on the free movement of commodities when it suited the requirements of the United Kingdom.

(f) Depriving India of the right to free import of the precious metals to which it was entitled to in payment for its exports.

(g) The raising of the rate of exchange after the War in order to encourage the dumping of British goods in India to the benefit of British Manufacturers, and the British Treasury in the form of enhanced amount it realised in excess profit tax on account of these benefits, and at the same time improved the balance of trade in favour of England.

(h) The transfer of our sterling credits in England so accumulated during the War back to India at disastrous rates in order to obviate the danger of India calling for them in gold one day a few years after.

A Grave and Deep Injustice to India.

These and other reasons are conclusive proof that a policy of grave and deep injustice to India has been followed by the Government all these years

III. This Committee finds that the opportunity for the sale of enormous amount of Reverse Bills at disastrous rates arose directly out of the fact that India has been compelled to accept sterling credits at 16 to 18d. during the War, whereas it was entitled to payment by the United Kingdom of its original outlay in rupees, and therefore this Committee is of definite opinion that the Congress is quite justified in calling upon the British Treasury to make good the loss so suffered by India on account of the sales of these Reverse Bills to the extent of atleast 40/50 crores of rupees

IV. This Committee while pointing out that during the course of the War, when prices went up, British Merchants and Manufacturers in the United Kingdom, without any cause, demanded higher rates and heavy extra allowances and obtained some as otherwise they threatened cancellation of contracts, maintains that the present attitude of Indian Traders is not based on similar motives—and declares that if the situation in India were the result of natural causes, the dealers without hesitation would make payments of their bills, irrespective of the facts of their having to bear heavy and ruinous losses in doing so. But the present serious conditions is caused and thrown on the shoulders of the merchants as a case of "force majeure" due to the meddling of the Government in exchange and is therefore the result of an Act of State. The people in the country have no control over the policy of the Government followed against their expressed wishes and representations.

Indian Traders—Victims of Circumstances.

In the face of this it ill becomes the Secretary of State, the responsible Associations in England, and the responsible officers of a Government that repudiated its undertakings under the gold exchange standard, when it did suit them to do so, to now decry against the morality of traders in this country and to put great pretensions on their own probity of dealings inspite of the actual false positions adopted by them as referred to above. If the traders in India were a party to Government interference, then they would have no case to pursue the only course left to them now in making for facilities—but being victims of circumstances created by the Government, the whole blame moral and legal rests on the authorities in India as well as in England. Dealers do not repudiate their contracts in any way. Such a statement is pure fiction, as even settlements at two shillings basis will not cover up their losses. They only demand the rate

(Continued on next page.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES IN MIDDLE EAST.

GOVT. PROPOSAL TO SPEND 28 MILLION STERTING.

LORD ISLINGTON'S DENUNCIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 24.

Government is attempting to strike a "deadly blow at the first principle of the British Constitutional system" according to Lord Islington, who, in the course of a letter which is the subject of the leading article of "The Times" denounces the Government's proposal to expend 28 million sterling on mandated territories in the Middle East, although the draft mandates, which have been submitted to the Allies and the League of Nations, have never been formally submitted to Parliament, which will have no right to revise the responsibilities prescribed by the mandates.

"The Times" declares that the Nation will never submit to unconstitutional procedure and will not be taxed except in accordance with the will of Parliament, by which the mandates must be passed before submission to the League of Nations.

LABOUR DIRECTORATE IN MESPOT.

NUMBER OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 24.

In the House of Commons, at question time Col. Amery stated that Indians employed in Mesopotamia in December of the last year under the Labour Directorate numbered 2. thousand under the Inland Water Transport 10 thousand, and under the Railways 19 thousand. 2,200 Indians had been employed in other branches of the Civil Administration in August of the last year, but that number had since been reduced.

AMERICAN COTTON CENSUS.

GINNINGS FOR THE SEASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 23.

A Washington message states that the census of cotton shows that the totals ginnings for the season was 13,198,000 running bales equivalent to 1,366.000 five hundred pound bales.

GOODS CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India pressing strongly for the reconsideration of the budget proposals for the increased surcharge on goods carried by inland steamers pointing out the injustice of raising these rates to meet increased cost of railway working, adding further that, in view of the increased working costs, inland steamer companies centred in Calcutta had contemplated enhancing their rates. This has now been appropriated by the Government and if the companies make any further legitimate increase they will be at a greater disadvantage than at present compared with railways and country boats.

The Committee have also drawn the attention of the Government of India to the suggestion made by Sir Alexander Murray at the annual general meeting of the Chamber that the Railway Committee should issue *ad interim* report, which the Committee strongly support in view of the grave railway position and the urgent need for a large capital expenditure.

The Committee consider that the Finance Member's calculation of the average rate of exchange of 1/8 needs further explanation or justification and consider regrettable that he made any such statement as it has been received as an expression of opinion of Government that during the next twelve months exchange will rise certainly to two shilling.s

NANKANA TRAGEDY.

POLICE ENQUIRY COMING TO END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 22.

A press communique states that the police enquiry into Nankana Sahib tragedy is now nearing completion, and it is hoped that the accused in the case will be brought to trial within about ten days or a fortnight.

"INDIAN CONTROVERSIES."

MR. HASAN IMAM AND LORD AMPTHILL.

STRONG COMMENTS BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 23.

With regard to Syed Hasan Imam's speech "The Times" says that the minatory speeches will not render easier of attainment Syed Hasan Imam's appointed task which was to assist in the conclusion of a satisfactory peace. The speech was exceedingly ill-advised and should never have been made, least of all to the Turkish Delegations about to lay the proposals of the Allies before their respective Governments. Some statements in his speech were unfounded and will not bear examination. The Indian Mahomedans form less than one-sixth of the peoples of India, the remainder of whom care nothing at all about Turkey. Syed Hasan Imam was certainly not speaking for the "whole of India" as he claimed to be.

INFLUENCE OF MOSLEM INDIA.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's speech on January 5th, 1918, "The Times" points out that it was not made in the House of Commons, but to an assembly of Trade Union delegates. It contained no pledge to Turkey, India or any other country. His references to Thrace, Constantinople and the "Home-lands of the Turkish race" were made for the purpose, which was perfectly well understood at the time. They were in effect an intimation to Turkey of the general terms on which she could then have peace, but they ceased to have any validity when they were arrogantly ignored. To suggest that India fought in the war on the strength of this imaginary "pledge" is to palter with facts, for when the speech was made the Indian Army had been for three years participating in the war against Turkey.

The feelings of the Indian Mahomedans about the Turkish Treaty have been fully and carefully considered and carried great weight. Nobody knows better than Syed Hasan Imam that it is largely owing to the influence of Moslem India that the Turkish Government remains in Constantinople, but when he comes to London and utters threats about what "India" will do, if territorial adjustments in Europe are not made to his liking, he is only being very foolish. "The Times" regrets that some Britons are setting the Indians a bad example with regard to intemperate and ill-judged views.

The paper sarcastically refers to Lord Ampthill's telegram in reply to the protest of the European non-official members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly as "courtly." "The Times" says it believes it is a foible of Lord Ampthill's to count himself among the ex-Viceroys of India, because as a senior Governor he officiated for some time at Simla during Lord Curzon's absence seventeen years ago. In view of the temperamental defect disclosed in his reply to Lieut.-Col. Carter it is perhaps fortunate for Britain and India that Lord Ampthill's tenure of the supreme position was not prolonged and that he has not since been tempted by any Government to return to the Himalayas.

LORD AMPTHILL'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

The "Emergency Committee" professes to uphold the cause of the European community in India, but these gentlemen who are drawn from Delhi to Lord Ampthill representatives of that community. The Times" Bombay correspondent says the Bombay newspapers' description of them as the "most representative men in India" and "The Times" can vouch for it that they include some of the foremost unofficial Europeans men of great independence of character, who are not in the least subservient to the Government of India or to anybody else. When they ask Lord Ampthill and his handful of associates not to form Emergency Committees or to hold excited meetings they know very well what they are saying. They are painfully aware of the mischief wrought by such movements which can do no good and may conceivably do much harm.

Above all in offering their warning they were distinctly minding their own business. Their protest was disregarded and, by a miracle of infelicity, the Emergency Committee organised a large meeting in London on the afternoon of Lord Reading's departure. Lord Ampthill presiding, darkly said that the meeting had been called by a few individuals, who knew what was going on in India and who could perceive that their fellow-countrymen knew nothing about it. "The Times" fails to understand how it happens that the knowledge was vouchsafed to Lord Ampthill, Lord Sydenham and the rest of these few individuals that was denied to the European members of the Delhi Assemblies, who live on the spot and to most other people. The journal says it is common knowledge that there are perils in India and it is easy for the retired governors to say that catastrophes may occur. If such calamities do not happen, the ex-governors will remain discreetly silent; if they do happen, they will gleefully cry "We told you so." But what they do not seem to recognise is that by stirring up more bad feeling against the urgent advice of the leading unofficial Europeans in India they are only making matters worse.

NEW DELHI.

TO COST 13 CRORES NOW!

MOTION FOR EXPEDITING WORK AND PROVIDING FUNDS.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 23.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day, with a fairly heavy agenda, including three resolutions, one of which was by Mr. Jatkar, urging that local Governments should be asked to stop all repressive measures now being used all over India. Moulvi Abdul Kasim of Bengal was the new member sworn in. At the question time, in reply to Mr. Hawet Wajihuddin, Sir Godfrey Fell said that Mr. Jamaluddin was expelled from Ferozepore contonement as his presence there was considered prejudicial to good order and Military discipline. Mr. Jamaluddin not only refused to pay scavenging taxes, but also induced others to do the same. He was, however, allowed, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, to return to Ferozpore cantonment on certain conditions. The Government of India had no further information with regard to his further exclusion and they were making further enquiries on the subject.

The President announced the receipt of a message from the Secretary of the Council of State, informing that that body had agreed without any amendment to the Export and Import of Goods Act Bill and Indigo Cess Bill passed by this lower house.

On Sir Thomas Holland's motion, the Indian Electricity Bill was recommended without opposition or discussion to the Council of State for being refrred to a joint committee of both the houses to consist of twelve members.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

Mr. O'Donnel moved that the Select Committee's report on the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Rangachari, in moving that the Bill be circulated again for eliciting further opinion theron, emphasised the importance of section five in regard to details of which public opinion, he complained, had not been fully received. The change introduced by the Select Committee was radically different from the statement of Objects and Reason, because while the statement of Objects and Reason said that discretionary power should not apply to local and special law the Select Committee had decided that it should stop.

Dr. Sapru observed that the Bill had been virculated to all High Courts and local Governments and their opinions had been received. If, however, Mr. Rangachari wanted that on a technical question of such a contentious character further opinions should be received, he would be willing to get the Bill recirculated, but he pointed out that the changes made by the Select Committee were mostly of a drafting character except in regard to sections 19 and 20, where the Bill had been extended somewhat.

The amendment was eventually carried.

Mr. O'Donnel moved that the Bill to validate certain indentures transferring properties formerly held by certain enemy missions in trustees, and for incorporation of such trustees and for other purposes as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration. At the instance of Sir Siwaswamy Iyer, a slight verbal alteration was effected in clause 3 and the Bill was eventually passed.

LAND ACQUISITION AMENDMENT BILL.

On Mr. Hullah's motion the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State was taken into consideration. Chowdhari Shahabuddin moved an amendment urging that the Bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hullah, Sapru, Samarth, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, 1. Seshagiri Iyer, Dr. Gour, Mr. Iswar Saran, Mr. K. C. Neogy and himself. He urged that the Bill as passed by the Council of State put an end to appeals to the Privy Council. In land acquisition matters where Government was always a party, it was very desirable that there should be appeals further than as provided in the Bill. Mr. Sarma traced the history of the legislation, in regard to which all local Governments had not been unanimous. He did not object to the amendment of Mr. Shahabuddin, but he asked the Council not to draw distinction between the Government and the public in general. In these days of industrial development, it was very necessary that in all cases of land acquisition the final decision must be quickly come to.

Dr. Gour pointed out that if once the right of appeal to the Privy Council was granted, Government should not restrict that right by narrowing the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Kabarjee and Mr. Amjad Ali opposed reference to a select committee. Khan Bahadur Wajid Hussein, speaking on the amendment, regretted that there should be any attempt on the part of the Assembly to strike disharmony in the good relations that existed and ought to exist between both houses of the Legislature. (Loud murmurs of dissent). We seem to keep two different principles in the same legislature and that in the proposals of a joint committee this house has no meeting ground. (Loud cries of dissent).

At this time, Mr. Samarth rose to a point of order and said "Sir may I."

The President: "Order, order, there is no question of a joint committee here."

Proceeding, the Khan Bahadur observed there was no reason why he should oppose the decision of the Council of State on the mere ground that we should not accept what the Council of State says. (Cries of no, no.)

The President then put to the vote Mr. Shahabuddin's motion for reference to a select committee and when pressed to a division it was lost, 34 voting for and 57 against it.

Mr. Rangachari then moved an amendment to the effect that a new clause be provided as follows:—

"In all cases where the persons interested in the land so required no such declaration shall be made without previous consultation with the local authority of the town, district or division within whose local limits the land is situated."

Dr. Sapru said it had never been the practice of the Legislature to allow a new amendment to be moved, which was entirely foreign to the scope of the Bill.

The President ruled the amendment as out of order, but at the same time remarked that the framers of the Bill should see that the title of the Bill described substantially the purpose of the measure. Mr. Shahabuddin's suggestion for a slight verbal alteration in the second clause was accepted by the Government. Mr. Shahabuddin moved another amendment to the effect that no appeal should lie to the Privy Council unless the amount in dispute was Rs. 10,000 or the appeal involved some substantial question of law instead of both these conditions being stated as necessary for to the Privy Council.

Mr. Sarma opposed this amendment, and pointed out that there was a limit beyond which the Government of India could not go counter to the opinion of the local governments or of the Privy Council.

MR. SESHAGIRI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Seshagiri asked why the ordinary right of a party to ask the High Court to certify that a case was a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council had been removed from this Bill. He said that the Bill contained many important questions of law which must be decided before they could give assent to the Bill and he, therefore moved that further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next session. Dr. Nandlal, Mr. J. Chaudhari, Mr. Samarth, supported Mr. Seshagir's motion for postponement, while Sir Siwaswamy Iyer opposed it.

Mr. Seshagiri's motion was eventually carried.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the assembly met after lunch, Mr. Rangachari moved that section 51 of the Income Tax Act 1918 be so amended as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the English Income Tax Act in order that references to High Court at the instance of assessees might be made obligatory on the authorities.

Mr. Hailey said Government were convinced that the time had come when the whole Income Tax Act should be examined, particularly in regard to assessment. The Government proposed to appoint a committee very shortly, which would go into the whole question and also sympathetically consider the question of providing appeal to the high court.

In view of Mr. Hailey's assurance, Mr. Rangachari withdrew his resolution.

THE NEW DELHI.

After Mr. Rangachari withdrew his resolution, Mr. Kabrajee moved that in the interests of economy and of general convenience alike, the execution of the programme of the new Delhi work might be expedited and necessary funds provided or raised so that the Secretariat, and legislative buildings and connected works, including residences, might be completed as early as practicable. He said that at least two crore sa year should be spent instead of one crore, as at present. He went at length into the calculations showing that an aggregate of thirteen lakhs would be saved in every year saved in the completion of the work.

Mr. K. C. Neogi reminded the House that Lord Hardinge, in 1912 when the suggestion was made in the Council that the estimate of six crores for the new Delhi would be greatly exceeded, said that the very idea was fantastic.

Sir Sydney Crookshank, on behalf of Government said, until the capital had been completed on the present programme, it would not be possible to house the various Government offices and the Hon. members in Delhi. He, therefore, welcomed the resolution. What the Government wanted to finish the building was not less than one hundred and fifty lakhs per annum, and better still two hundred lakhs. Unless they had more than one hundred lakhs per annum, they would have to spin out the work for another eight years.

REVISED ESTIMATE—13 CRORES?

The revised estimate of new Delhi now amounted to thirteen crores of rupees. This had been brought about on account of rise in the cost of materials, and also on account of the construction of buildings necessitated by reforms. The difficulty that faced the Government was to raise money by loan at a time when people would

(Continued on next page.)

POSTAL RATES.

DEBATE ON ENHANCEMENT.

LETTER UPTO 1 TOLA TO COST ½ ANNA.

COUNCIL OF STATE: WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 23.

Mr Muddiman presided, when the Council of State met this morning to discuss the Finance Bill. No less than 43 amendments appeared on the paper. These amendments covered matter of minor details only. The Secretary placed on the table Bills passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Cook moved that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration. He said he should give an idea of the Financial position of Government. After the Bill had emerged from the lower House, as a result of voting on the demands expenditure had been reduced by 129 lakhs of rupees and the new taxation has been reduced by 85 lakhs. Thus the Government was better by 44 lakhs financially than when they introduced the Budget. He hoped the House would not grudge them this sum in the face of great uncertainties in the outlook of trade and exchange.

All the six clauses of the Finance Bill were carried after the draft amendments had been made in clauses two and four. The schedules under all these clauses were then taken up.

Mr. Cook moved that in the second schedule pearls imported unpierced be made free of duty. The motion was carried.

Mr. Sethna moved that certain articles like sizing materials, etc., imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill for the use of his own mill be put free of duty. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Cook moved an amendment which would have the effect of retaining 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on lubricating oil. As the price of this oil had gone very high, the Government would lose about Rs. 50,000 by retaining the old rate, but, owing to some administrative difficulties, Government had taken this step

The motion was accepted.

Mr. Sethna moved an amendment that the proviso in the case of machinery be so changed that an importer should make a declaration that a particular tool was indispensable for purposes of the working of a machinery, and should not be charged two and half per cent duty. Mr. Lalubhai and Sardar Joginder Singh supported the motion. Mr. Cook opposed it, as the Maharaja Nandy's amendment for bringing painting and lithographing material under free duty was negatived.

Mr. Cook moved five minor draft amendments, which were carried.

The next question raised a highly technical issue and wanted to change the phraseology used for a long time in tariffs. As it was stated that Government was considering the matter, the motion was withdrawn.

An amendment stood in the name of Maharaja Nandy. The President asked the member to show cause why in view of his (President's) ruling on Monday, he should bring in a motion which proposed to increase the taxation. The Maharaja, thereupon, withdrew his motion.

Maharaja Nandy then moved that umbrellas and cotton piecegoods be charged seven and half per cent *ad valorem* instead of eleven as agreed to by the Assembly.

The motion was lost, after Mr. Cook had pointed out that, if accepted, Government would lose two crores of rupees.

On the motion of Mr. Cook, jewellery and jewels were transferred from eleven per cent to twenty per cent duty *ad valorem*. Mr. Cook pointed out that Government found difficulty in distinguishing between gold manufacture and jewellery. It was, therefore, proposed to place gold manufacture and jewellery under the same head, that is, twenty per cent duty.

Mr. Altaf Ali's motion for reduction of duty on cheap motors was negatived. Schedule two relating to tariffs was put and agreed to by the house.

POSTAGE.

The Council then proceeded with schedule three. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy moved that the existing postage be maintained. He said the entire country, besides both the legislative chambers, were at one with him in this demand. He was alive to the financial difficulties of Government, but he was not sure whether the Postal Department was running at a loss. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hailey himself was wavering and could not state any loss definitely. He pleaded specially on behalf of commerce which would suffer most by an increase in postage.

Mr. Sethna was glad that the Assembly had decided not to affect the masses in the least, but he believed that by raising the letter rates above the standard of any other country, the Assembly had not stuck to the old cry of India being the poorest country.

Mr. Hailey said that Government emerged from the Assembly with 44 lakhs in hand, while Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's motion would make them 42 lakhs out of pocket. Replying to Sir Maneckji's proposals for other sources of revenue, the Finance Member said it was impossible, at the present stage, to expect any saving out of the military budget.

His simple and definite reply therefore was that Government could not spare a single pie.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Council, reassembling after lunch, continued discussion on Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's amendment.

Sir Umar Hayat opposed the motion.

Mr. Hammond, opposing, it said that increase in postage was not to the extent there had been increase in the price of other commodities and wages. All classes of people should share the new taxation.

Mr. Cook, Financial Secretary, replying to the debate said that Government realised that increase in postage would be felt very widely and that unscrupulous agitators might take advantage of it, but he felt Government could not afford to be out of funds and go on printing currency notes. Moreover, if the present were an even an ordinary year, Government might accede to the wishes of the house. Trade depressions and exchange troubles were still facing them. Government had not asked for a single pie of taxation if they could help it. He informed the house that if the existing rates continued, Government would be working at a loss in the postal Department of sixty lakhs. He, however, agreed that when Mr. Sethna would move his resolution putting nine pies per letter, Government would accept it.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's motion for retaining the existing rates was negatived.

HALF TOLA POSTAGE.

Mr. Khaparde moved for charge of half anna for half tola letter. He said that people should not be made to feel the increase in postage, especially when they were taxed under other heads.

Mr. Maud Po Bye supported it.

Mr. Froom (Bombay), opposing it, said he was very much against reintroduction in India of half tola letter, which would greatly increase the work of the Post Office by constant weighing half tola letters. He asked the Finance Member the effect of the present motion.

Mr. Cook, replying, said this would bring only twenty-two lakhs of rupees to Government instead of 56 lakhs proposed to be raised by Government.

Mr. Froom, continuing, said that the Post Office should not be worked at a loss. He urged that Mr. Sethna's amendment putting nine pies a tola be accepted, for, after all, the poor man would not grudge it.

Sardar Joginder Singh supported Mr. Khaparde and said that the proposed increase in postage would tend to decrease correspondence, when half tola letter gave place to one tola letter. It was simply because Government had owning surplus, which they wanted to make use of.

Mr. Hailey said it was not an unjustifiable proposition that at hard times like the present, Government should make some revenues out of post offices. England, Canada and other countries were doing the same thing as regards postal revenues. One pice postcard could carry correspondence from one end of the country to another. Those who had really some confidential correspondence ought not grudge to pay one anna. A return to half tola letter would cause some irritation. Postal arrangements should be such as to cause little harrassment to the public.

Mr. Lloyd opposed the motion, while Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas supported it.

Sir Alexander Murray opposed the half tola letter system, but urged that some compromise be arrived at to meet the difficult position created by the bill as amended by the Assembly. He suggested that one tola letter be fixed at nine pies.

The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost by 21 to 13.

MR. SETHNA'S MOTION.

Mr. Sethna moved that there should be three-quarter anna per tola letter, one anna for weight up to two and half tolas and one anna for every further two and half tolas.

Sir M. Dadabhoy supported.

Sardar Joginder Singh asked the financial effects of this amendment.

Mr. Cook said Government could be still keeping in hand eighteen lakhs above what they budgetted for the year, instead of forty-four lakhs as was the case when they emerged out of Assembly. Government was ready to accept it. The motion was thereupon put and agreed to.

Mr. Khaparde's motion putting a quarter of an anna for weight not exceeding eight tolas in the case of registered newspapers and half an anna up to twenty tolas was accepted by the Government and carried unanimously, Mr. Cook pointing out that as it involved a small sum which Government did not want schedule three was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Cook two more draft amendments were carried.

RATE OF TAX ON GOODS.

Sir Manickji Dadabhoy moved that the rate of tax on goods be reduced to two annas instead of two and half anna per rupee of net freight payable. He asked Government to state its financial adjustments after the Bill emerged from Assembly amended in this respect.

Mr. Cook showed that really there was no difference between their original demand and the effect of the amendment by the Assembly.

Sir M. Dadabhoy withdrew his motion.

Sir Alexander Murray moved that the rate of tax on goods be two and half annas when carried by railways and one and a quarter anna when carried by the inland steam vessels. He said he quite admitted that in the case of steam vessels some surtax be charged, but at this stage it should be half of that charged in the case of railway goods. This would give steam vessel companies a chance to increase their rates.

Mr. Froom, Sir M. Dadabhoy and Mr. Sethna supported Sir Alexander Murray.

Sardar Joginder asked the Finance Member to explain the financial position arising out of Sir A. Murray's ammendment.

Mr. Hailey said the acceptance of the amendment would mean a loss of above twelve lakhs of rupees but Government would accept it as they were anxious to allow steam vessel companies time to raise their rates.

Sir A. Murray's motion was carried. Schedules number fourth, fifth and sixth were carried.

Mr. Cook moved that the Bill be passed.

Sir M. Dadabhoy paid tribute to Mr. Hailey's masterly manner in grappling a difficult situation. Mr. Hailey acknowledged this tribute on behalf of the Finance Department. The Financial Bill was then passed and the Council of State adjourned till to-morrow.

EXCHANGE MUDDLE & ITS CAUSES.

(Continued from previous page.)

that the Government gave every reason to the public to count upon, to enable them to do all they can possibly to meet their responsibilities. Nothing could be more clear and emphatic in this connection than the following pronouncement of the Finance Member on the occasion of the introduction of Coinage Act Amendment Bill. He then said:—

"The legislation which we now propose to undertake marks our final acceptance of our determination to carry out one of the principal recommendations of the recent Committee on Indian Currency."

It is known to many that the Government made every effort possible in this country when the War began to obtain extensions of time for deliveries of goods for British Merchants, by appealing to the patriotism of the Indian people. Why now the Government fails to do its clear duty to protect Indians, who suffer on account of the mishandling of the situation by itself to serve its own purposes as well as those of the British Government?

Committee's Conclusions.

V.—The Committee after careful consideration places the following conclusions before the Country:

1. That every well meaning civilised Government is bound to protect the interests and trade of its country against outsiders and is morally and legally bound to make good the loss caused to the country by its deliberate misleading calculations and interference.

2. That in case the Government fails to discharge this sacred duty, the merchants in the country would be justified to stand firm and united together, and to show a bold front to all concerned.

3. That no settlements must be made by any merchant individually with Manufacturers, shippers or Agents in India, England or elsewhere, but all arrangements must be arrived at with the consent of their own associations in each trade centre. In case any member of any Association acts against this in any manner all such associations should take the usual "punchayatee" steps to guard against such eventualities.

4. That as Indian traders only demand their regitimate due, it is the duty of all concerned to help each other in every way honestly and not to do anything against the interests of their brethren in any manner.

5. That in case the Government for the sake of helping European Merchants, appoints special judges sets up special Courts, gives legal or other facilities or provides for any new enactments, the people must in a body protest against all such measures and not render any help in this outrageous policy.

6. That till the present exchange difficulties are not settled satisfactorily it is advisable that no further orders for fresh British or foreign goods of for stocks in India with European firms as do not agree to the conditions of settlement of Indian Associations should be placed at all.

7. That in order to relieve present position immediately, the Government is in justice bound to provide sufficient sterling funds out of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve to cover the present outstandings of sterling liabilities on the basis of 10 rupees to the £, and thereby solve the present dead lock, the dealers being left to make their own calculations hereafter as regards the probable future course of exchange.

8. That the Government of India must also take steps to recoup the reduction of the funds of the gold Standard Reserve drawn out for the above purpose, from the British Treasury out of the profits made at the expense of this country unfairly to which it is entitled to the full amount.

9. That in view of the muddle created by the exchange situation and the total disorganisation of the trade caused thereby, Government must take steps through the Imperial Bank of India or any other Agency or Bank for sufficient funds to finance to carry the present holdings of merchandise of Indian dealers, until the next active season which can only be looked after we have a favourable monsoon and after resumption of the normal export trade of India.

10. That to guard against all such dangerous positions as the present one, arising again in the country the people and traders both importers and exporters must insist in future to carry out and do all trade of the country in the token coin of rupees and to receive and make payments accordingly in this country till the establishment of real, honest and current gold currency and free gold mints in India in order to save the country from the fluctuations of exchange, which at present affect, tell and weigh heavily and mostly on Indian Commerce only.

A copy of this report is given to the press for information of all concerned as traders in all markets anxiously are awaiting this and all those who joined expressed strong desire to this effect.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY

(Sd.) AMIRCHAND KHOSLA.

(Sd.) NARAINDAS PURSHOTAMDAS.

(Sd.) GIRDHARILAL, Convenor.

Bombay, 22-3-21.

Meeting of Tuesday.

The following were present at the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday (March 22) under the presidentship of Mr H. P. Thackersey:—

1. Mr. Devchand Bhagwanji (Bleached and Fancy Grey Dhoties Merchants Association, Bombay.

2. Mr. Mohammed Taqi ,Sundaries Merchants Association, Delhi.

3. Mr. Amir Chand Khosla, Delhi Hindusthani Merchants Association, Delhi.

4. Mr. Jessa Ram, Sundaries Merchants Association, Karachi.

5. Mr. Lokumal Satnarain, P.M. Association, Karachi.

6. Mr. Chain Rai, P.M. Association Karachi.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN JAPAN?

(Continued from page 6.)

I met anxious to see America only in the best light. I am convinced that one of my American friends in Japan was right when he said, "If ever there is war between Japan and the United States the United States will start it."

THE OUTLOOK FOR ASIA.

In the year 1916 it was my own privilege to spend some months in Japan in company with a Poet, Rabindranath Tagore. I have often told the story, how the Poet's first reception was far more enthusiastic in its spontaneous welcome than that afforded to any Monarch. All classes of society in Japan vied to do him honour. But when he gave the Message of the India of Gautama, the Buddha,—the same message which in earlier days had humanised and civilised Japan,—when he spoke of the materialism of modern Japanese civilisation and the need to return to simplicity and truth, to tenderness and love, and to dwell in peace with man and beast, in harmony with nature, very soon the applause of his earlier welcome died away and the militarists declared that he must not be listened to, because he belonged to a "defeated nation."—"A defeated nation!" Little they understood how they themselves were rushing headlong over the precipice to ruin!

This was the same militarist element, which was persecuting the Koreans. This was the same militarist element, which was already seeking to plunder and dismember China. It was this element that was in the ascendant in 1916.

But we saw, while we were there, another Japan,—a young Japan, which hated the cruelty meted out towards Korea; which had, as its ideal, the Unity of Asia, brought about gloriously and freely, not by material force, but by a common inspiration, a common religious and spiritual impulse of humanity. The Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, saw this young Japan,—and it gave him hope. The other Japan only led to the verge of despair.

THE GOAL.

If this young Japan,—with humanitarian and democratic ideals,—can win its way through the opposing obstacles of the strongly entrenched militarist forces, then and then alone is there a hope that Asia may become united once again, as in the ancient days, when the three kingdoms of India, China and Japan were One Buddha Land, One human civilisation, based, not on material force, but on spiritual insight and love. This is the goal to which Asia's own destiny is pointing. Only as Asia draws nearer to this goal, can she truly meet and conquer the material forces of the Western world. It is therefore to me, personally, a matter of supreme interest and encouragement to find, from Mr. Chaffee's words, that those humaner interests, which were struggling to the birth in 1916, have now started on a new and vigorous life. It is surely time, that these new thinkers of Japan were known and read in India. It is surely time, that we came into touch with these Makers of Young Japan!

MR. U. OTTAMA'S TRIAL.

LADIES SPREAD THEIR "PAWAS" ON GROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 23.

When Mr. U. Ottama was taken to the Court on Monday at Pyapon, the Burmese women spread their "pawas" on the ground for him to walk and also covered him with flowers and garlands.

7. Mr Ram Rachpay, P.M. Association, Karachi

8. Mr. Dhanji Wallabhji, Woollen P and M. Association, Bombay.

9. Mr. Girdharilal, Lahore Traders Association, Lahore and Amritsar Piece Goods and Importers Association, Amritsar.

10. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Bombay Mill Owners Association.

Formation of All-India Commercial Federation.

The following resolutions are passed at the said meeting:—

(1) Resolved that as the necessity of safeguarding Indian trade interests, and the development of the Commerce of this country on national lines is very urgent and vital—the time has now arrived to form a Central Association representative of all the Commercial Unions and Associations of all the principal trade centres.

(2) Resolved that the name be provisionally fixed as the "All-India Commercial Federation."

(3) Resolved that a Committee of the following gentlemen is formed to frame draft rules for the constitution of the proposed Federation.

1. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Bombay, 2. Lala Amir Chand Khosla, Delhi, 3. Mr. Mohammed Taqi, Delhi, 4. Mr. Chain Rai, Karachi, 5. Mr. Naraindas Purshotamdas, Bombay, 6. Mr. Jessa Ram, Karachi, 7. Mr. Girdharilal, Amritsar, 8. Mr. Dhanji Wallabhji, Bombay, Lala Girdharilal to work as Secretary.

Mr. Mohommed Taqi is appointed as Joint Secretary.

4. Resolved that a meeting of the Representatives of the All-Indian Associations be called in Bombay as far as possible by July next.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting closed

GIRDHARILAL,
Secretary.

NEW DELHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

not like to invest money except in productive works like railways. If the House pressed this resolution the matter of speedy construction of the new capital would be taken into consideration by the standing Finance Committee and by Mr. Hailey and a supplementary demand of fifty lakhs would be put in at the next session of the Assembly

With an additional grant of fifty lakhs every year, Government would be able to finish new Delhi in five years time.

Mr. Spence said that quicker the completion of new Delhi the more productive would it be of a great saving in expenses.

Mr. Sarma said the policy of Government had been to construct new capital out of loan funds. The difficulty lay in borrowing money from the limited Indian market for all schemes that Government had in view. If Government found more money than they expected, then they would allot it for new Delhi.

Sir Logie Watson outlined the issue of premium bonds for the construction of new Delhi.

Khan Bahadur Wajid Hussain observed that it would be immoral, from an Indian point of view, to issue premium bonds.

After further discussion the resolution of Mr. Kabrajee was put to vote and carried.

After Mr. Kabrajee's resolution had been carried, the motion for stopping Repressive Measures was debated on at length. Dr. Jatkar having withdrawn his resolution on the subject, it was eventually moved by Dr. Nandlal.

(Continued from column 6.)

subjects at present enjoy,—in other words, when there is no racial discrimination in any part of the Empire."

Healthy Relationship.

In other words, the Indian Nationalists, whose views the Congress represents, are demanding for this land, what every single self-respecting Englishman would insist upon for himself and his people.

Of course their opponents, while admitting that the demands of the Nationalists are unexceptionable, would affirm that India is as yet unable to make use of such a freedom. To this objection, the Nationalists have two replies. In the first place, while admitting present lack of experience, they would claim that the relationship in which Indians stand to the "ruling race" at present is such that, as long as the present subordination continues, the people of this country will become progressively more and more unfit to manage their own affairs. In the second place, they say,—"We admit that, as a result of the past policy of Government, there is a lack of experienced men in various departments, and that for some time we should have to depend, to a certain extent, upon the aid and experience of outsiders. We do *not* therefore propose to carry on our affairs without the assistance of outside experience, in so far as that experience proves necessary. We *do* insist, however, that those who are to serve India shall be responsible to India, and that the people of this land, through their representatives, shall determine the nature and extent of the assistance they require just as certain Indian firms employ experts, who are responsible to those firms for their position and salary, so must those who serve India, whether English or Indian, be dependent upon India and responsible to her. This is not possible under present conditions; and until it becomes possible, a healthy relationship between the people and the administration is out of the question."

One of the leaders of the Congress party,—a man who is looked upon by Anglo-India as a hater of the British,—said to me some time ago, "When we attain Swarajya, we do not contemplate turning out the English who are at present serving in an official capacity, on the contrary, we shall find the services and experience of those among them, who will adapt themselves to the new positions, of great value to us for some years to come. There is little probability that any of them would find themselves without an assured occupation, except those who proved unwilling to serve under the Indian Government." And one of his friends,—a man who is devoting all his time to the service of the national cause,—added, "It would of course be unjust to turn out those, who had been working all their lives in India, if they were ready to fit into the new state of affairs."

Opponents of the Congress would be in a better position to understand what it really represents, if they would only realize that its efforts are *not* directed against Britishers as such, but against the present relation existing between the British and the Indian people. In all my contact with this party, I have never heard a word against the presence of the British in this country. What is demanded, however, is that they stay here upon exactly the same political basis as the other people of the land, and cease to expect preferential treatment. The Nationalists of India are in deadly opposition to the system by which the power of appointment to every position of vital importance to the welfare of the country is in the hands of those, who look upon a land other than India as their home, and to whom the welfare of England and the English is dearer than the welfare of India and the Indians. Even if the possibility were admitted that the Imperial connection may be of some permanent value to India, they nevertheless are in vital opposition to being governed by those who must, in the nature of things, put Imperial interest first, when the interests of India and of the Empire conflict.

In brief, the Nationalists are at one in feeling that no Government can be acceptable to India, which is not responsible to India, and which is not so constituted that its primary allegiance will be to the interests of India. The attainment of such a system of Government is what most Nationalists mean by Swarajya. Let any right-minded Britisher try to put himself in their position, and having done so say, whether he would not insist upon such.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE CHANGE OF CREED.

II.

(By Mr. S. E. STOKES.)

A perusal of various Anglo-Indian publications must make it clear, that practically every one of them have misunderstood the meaning and significance of the change made in the Creed of the Indian National Congress. Indeed it is only too evident that the spirit at the back of the efforts of the Congress Party is not realized by its opponents. Personally, I am inclined to think that the criticism, however mistaken, is in the main honest; and for this reason I feel impelled, as far as in me lies, to explain what has led many nationalists to favour a change in the Creed. This I do, as a Nationalist and as one who, being present at the Nagpur Congress as a delegate, whole-heartedly gave my vote for the present Creed. A true understanding of what was at the back of our minds, when we voted for the resolution, should surely be of value to those who condemn it, whether Liberals or Anglo-Indians; for, without this, any hope of a satisfactory adjustment is hopeless.

It will be remembered that the old Creed of the Congress, which is still retained by the National Liberal Federation, postulated its aim the attainment of self-government within the British Empire. The present Creed of the Congress runs as follows:—

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

From this, it will be apparent that the Congress deliberately left out all reference to the British connection. Such an omission must naturally give rise to two questions, and by answering them correctly the position of Congressmen will become understandable:—

(1) What is the Nationalist's conception, when he speaks and writes of Swarajya?

(2) Why was reference to the British connection omitted?

Conception of Swaraj.

In this present paper I shall attempt to furnish an intelligent answer to the former question, at the same time pointing out that my exposition of the Nationalists' position makes no claim to be authoritative. I think however that it is correct, and I give it as the result of many conversations both with leaders and also with rank and file of the Nationalist Party.

Swarajya.—We are not concerned with whether this word has been used in the past to mean self-control or self-government. It is, however, highly important for us to make clear what the Congress desired when it voted with such amazing unanimity for "Swarajya." This I shall now try to explain.

In the first place too much stress cannot be laid upon the point, that the demand for Swarajya does not *necessarily* imply independence apart from the British Empire. In the course of various conversations upon this subject at Nagpur and elsewhere, I have repeatedly heard the Nationalist position put thus: "What we are determined to win for India is Swarajya; if it is possible of attainment within the Empire, why then let us stay in the Empire by all means; but it remains to be seen, if real Swarajya *is* possible for India in the Empire. We are not at present concerned with the *pros and cons* of the British connection; rather are we concerned with the attainment of Swarajya at the earliest possible moment." Thus the demand for Swarajya is not essentially a demand for the severance of the Imperial connection; and I, for one, have not the slightest doubt, that, if the Empire can furnish to India the Swarajya that her self-respect and interest demand, and can do so in the immediate future, then neither the leaders nor the people would have the inclination to sever the Imperial connection.

Let us now consider what the Nationalists mean by Swarajya. In the first place, the demand for it implies the assertion, upon the part of Nationalists, of the idea, that *the British have no inherent right to be in India in a governing capacity apart from the will of the Indians themselves.* It is not a plea, but a demand for the rectification of the present relationship existing between British and Indians. The demand for Swarajya is a demand for "Government of the people, for the people, by the people." Nationalists say: "We Indians do not object to you British *as Englishman.* If you choose to come and settle among us, living as equals, with no claim to special rights or privileges, we have no objection. If you prove yourselves useful members of our Indian society, we shall even welcome you. If however, you wish to retain the conception of the British as the ruling race, and the relationship between British and Indians which that assumption implies, then we have no use for you, and we intend to make it impossible for you to remain here in such a relation to us.

"So far as Government is concerned, we intend to be governed by those, who will put Indian interests first and who will be responsible to the Indian people. The conception of ruler or master must give place to that of servant of the people. In Swarajya, the people must be the ultimate authority as to how all public monies are to be utilised and with regard to all home and foreign policies affecting the public welfare. Officials must be appointed and remunerated strictly upon the basis of their usefulness to India.

"So far as the Imperial Connection is concerned, we admit no right to compel us by force of arms to retain our place in the Empire. If we remain a part of it, it must be because Indians are convinced that it is in the interest of the Motherland to do so. Full conviction will only come to us, when you make it clear that Indians will enjoy, in every part of the Empire, all those privileges which their *white* fellow-

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

EMIGRATION BILL.

SIR G. BARNES' SPEECH.

(From our own Co. respondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Sir G. Barnes in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi on the Emigration Bill:—

Sir George Barnes, in speaking on the Emigration Bill, said by your leave, Sir, I am permitted to make the statement on behalf of Government in support of this Bill after the formal motion for leave to introduce has been made by Mr. Innes. I must at once make it clear that we do not wish to proceed with this Bill during the present session. It is now only intended to introduce the Bill and to defer all further proceedings until the Autumn session. We take this course, because it seems to the Government desirable that ample time should be allowed for the consideration of its provisions by the members of the Indian legislatures and for free criticism by the public press. You will see, Sir, that the proposals is to repeal the old Emigration Act and to substitute a new Act. This course has been taken, instead of making the necessary changes by means of an amending Bill, because the necessary amendments are very substantial and because, as I think, every Hon. member will agree it is more convenient to have all the law on the subject in a single statute. Legislation by reference to another statute is always confusing, and in this case it is easy and seems wise to avoid it. I propose first to try to explain why legislation of some kind is necessary at the present time. Then I will refer to the main features of the Bill and lastly I should like to lay before this House the general lines of policy with regard to Indians overseas, which Lord Chelmsford's Government have endeavoured to follow.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

To deal with the first of these three points, indentured emigration, as every Hon. member of this House is aware, is dead, but it is necessary to safeguard ourselves against its resurrection in any form. Indentured emigration was killed in 1917, but the weapon by which it received its death-blow, was not a statute but a rule made under the Defence of India Act. The rule is still in force, because the war has not yet officially come to an end, but the Defence of India Act cannot look for much longer life and the rules, which were made under the Act, will, of course, expire when the Act itself come to an end. If the rule, of which I have spoken, did not stand in the way Indentured Emigration would still be lawful under the Emigration Act.

I have said enough, Sir, on this point to convince Hon. members that some step must be taken in the near future to make the position secure when the Defence of India Act expires. There must be some new enactment to take the place of the existing rule. I am well aware that there are some people in this country, who are opposed to Emigration altogether, and would like to keep every Indian in India. This attitude is due partly to the disabilities to which Indians have been and are still frequently subjected overseas, and partly, no doubt, to the old religious objection to crossing the water. Those who would prohibit emigration of every kind are, I believe, only a small minority in this country, and I believe the views of that minority to be ill founded and wrong. History tells us that no nation has ever been really great in the world, which tried to keep all its nationals within its own borders. No people will flourish who are content to shut themselves up inside a ring fence. If this view, which I believe, to be sound is accepted by Hon. members, I think that they will also accept the view that for the present at all events it is necessary to place some control on the emigration of unskilled labour so as to prevent any possibility of the revival of Indentured Emigration. In the Bill, which Mr. Innes seeks to introduce, we have tried to frame safeguards for the help and protection of would-be emigrants in this country, and for their help and protection in the land of their adoption.

UNSKILLED WORKERS.

I do not propose to go through the Bill, clause by clause, for that is done in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill. I believe that it will be more helpful to Hon. members, and save the time of this House if I refer only to the clauses which seem to me to be vital. The class of workers, which most needs help and protection, is obviously that of the unskilled worker, and with regard to him the most important protection the Bill affords is to place in the hands of the Indian legislature the power to decided in each case whether the emigration of unskilled workers should be permitted or prohibited. The machinery with which we propose to attain this end is contained in clause 8 of the Bill. The first half of that clause declares that emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall not be lawful, except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council by notification in the "Gazette of India" may specify in this behalf. The notification will be the formal Act, but the power will rest with the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, for by the latter part of clause 8 it is declared that no notification shall be made unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber either without modification or addition or with modification and additions to which both Chambers agree. The net result of this clause of the Bill is that emigration of all unskilled labour will be forbidden unless and until both Chambers of the legislature agree that the door should be opened. This will give the two Houses of the legislature opportunities to scrutinise each scheme and opportunities also to lay down such conditions as they may in each case think necessary in the interests of the emigrants. It would, for example, within the powers of the two Houses of the legislature to refuse approval to any scheme of emigration of unskilled workers to any country where Indians do not enjoy the same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subject. By these means we hope that the status of the unskilled emigrant will be improved, and with the improvement of his status will follow an improvement in his material condition.

I am glad to put it on record that we firmly believe that the power, which the Bill proposes to put into the hands of the two Houses of the legislature, will be exercised wisely and prudently. I should like also to put it on record that we think that the policy ought to be not only to permit but even to encourage emigration to countries where Indians enjoy the same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects. In this way we shall find an outlet for our surplus population and open up a more prosperous career for our depressed classes. In this way we shall extend our commercial and economic influence, and, last but not least, we shall give Indians a wider outlook on the world generally.

AGENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. OVERSEAS.

There is another clause, Sir, of real importance to which the special attention of this House shouuld be called. Under clause 7 power is taken to appoint agents of the Government of India overseas, of course, this power can only be exercised with the permission of each Government concerned. We have no reason to believe that the appointment of an agent to the Government of India in the various places, where there is a large Indian population, would be deprecated by any Government but on the other hand, we have some evidence that it would be welcomed.

DUTY OF THE AGENT.

These proposed agents would, of course, take their instructions from and be answerable to the Government of India only. The duty of the Agent would, I take it, be first to keep the Government of India informed of all matters which affected the welfare or status of the Indians under the Government to which he was accredited. He would further, of course, be at the service of any members of the Indian community, who might wish to seek his advice. This is an entirely new proposal and one which, I believe, will command the approval of the people of this country and will be welcomed by the Indians who have sought their fortune abroad. What I have said so far concerning the control to be placed on emigration applies to unskilled workers, who require the greatest measure of help and protection from the Government and the Bill endeavours to give it to them.

THE SKILLED WORKER.

The skilled worker is in a very different position to the unskilled worker. He is much more capable of looking after his own interests and, consequently, requires less help and protection from the Government. At the same time we feel that the emigration of the skilled worker should be under some measure of control and that the Government should give him some measure of protection. Those who have studied the Act of 1908 will remember that Chapter XI dealt with the emigration of skilled workers. Its provisions have worked well in the past and we propose to preserve them in the new Bills. You will find the measure of control, which we propose, should be applied to skilled workers in clause 14 of the Bill, which provides that whoever desires to engage or to assist any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled work shall apply for the permission of the local Government, having jurisdiction at the port of departure and shall state in his application certain information, including particulars of the accommodation to be provided before leaving India and during the voyage, the provision to be made for the health and well-being of the skilled worker during the period of the proposed engagement and for the return journey at the end of the engagement.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO GRANT PERMISSION.

Further, the terms of the agreement must be sent out and security given for the due observance of the agreement and generally for the proper treatment of the worker. Clause 17 provides that the local Government may after such enquiry as it may deem necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit or withhold its permission. We believe that this machinery will prove in the future, as it has in the past, effective for the protection of the skilled worker. The decision whether the skilled worker should be allowed to proceed or not, is under the Bill left to the local Government, which has the advice of the protector of emigrants with regard to each individual skilled worker, who wishes to leave the country.

DEFINITION OF SKILLED WORK.

The hon. members will find that under the definition in clause 2 skilled work is defined so as to include working as an artisan, or as a clerk, or shop assistant, or working for the purpose of any exhibition, or entertainment, or service in any restaurant, tea-house or other place of public resort or domestic service. The Bill also gives the Governor-General in Council power in clause 21 to prohibit emigration of skilled workers to any country, if it appears that sufficient reasons exist for prohibition.

By these means, we believe, both the unskilled and skilled worker will be effectively protected.

NO CONTROL OVER FREE EMIGRATION.

The Bill does not provide for any control over free emigration, that is to say, cases where the emigrant wishes to leave India without any assistance from anybody. It would, we think, be very wrong to endeavour, to hamper or control free emigration. It would be an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject. No nation, so far as I am aware, controls free emigration. Free emigration presupposes a certain amount of intelligence, money and enterprise, and, in cases of this kind, we ought to leave the individual to decide for himself.

EARLIER THAN LORD HARDINGE ANTICIPATED.

These are the main principles of the Bill on which we invite criticism, but before I sit down I want to refer, as I stated at the outset, to the general lines of policy with regard to Indians overseas which have guided Lord Chelmsford's administration during the past five years. In March, 1916, Lord Hardinge, just before he left this country, made his announcement that Indentured Emigration ought to cease, but at the same time made it clear that he thought that the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until the new conditions, under which labour should be permitted to proceed to the Colonies, should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned, until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided, and until they should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change. A period which Lord Hardinge said must necessarily depend on circumstances and conditions imperfectly know at the time of his speaking. Lord Hardinge expressed his confidence that as the policy of the abolition of the system of Indentured Emigration had been then finally accepted and would be carried out, India could afford to accept the necessary delay in a reasonable and generous spirit. We are glad to think that India had not to wait as long even as Lord Hardinge apparently anticipated.

As I have already told this House it came to a final end the following year in 1917. This was an important event, for no one who has studied the subject can doubt that the status of Indians generally has suffered by the emigration policy of the past. People, who had no knowledge of India, have in many cases been led to think that the indentured labourers were a fair sample of the Indian people. They knew nothing of our Universities, of our men of learning, of our merchant princes, or our captains of industry. If we can put our emigration policy on sound lines, we shall do something towards improving the status of Indians in every part of the world. The relations between India and the Dominions, I am bound to acknowledge, have never been satisfactory, but now that India has been admitted an equal member of the Imperial Conference and her representatives take their seats in the great Councils of the Empire, I feel that there are strong hopes for the future. There has already been some improvement and I confidently look for more. At the Imperial War Conference of 1917 Mr. Chamberlain moved a resolution in favour of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Self-governing Dominions and in the course of his opening speech said: "We are anxious that the entry of India into Peace Conferences should pave the way to a better understanding between India and the other Dominions, and we hope that in time with that better understanding and with patience and forbearance on both sides, we may arrive at a solution of some of the difficulties which we have hitherto been unable to solve." The principle of reciprocity was supported by Lord Sinha and by all the representatives of the Self-governing Dominions and at the Imperial War Conference held in 1918, the question of reciprocal treatment was again brought up by Lord Sinha, when a valuable memorandum, which has since been published, relating to the disabilities of Indians overseas was laid by him before the Conference. On Lord Sinha's motion, a resolution was passed, which makes it perfectly clear that the right of India is recognised to enact laws having the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting and residing in India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit and reside in such countries. After the passing of this resolution the Government of India, of course, considered anxiously and carefully whether legislation in this country on reciprocal lines would be a wise step; in other words, whether legislation would result in any material benefit to India or the Indians overseas. We came to the conclusion that legislation would not help us towards our goal. Any legislation undertaken would, of course, in some way or other, restrict the coming to this country of Australians, Canadians, South Africans and New Zealanders with the intention of residing and settling here. So far as I know, we have hitherto had no immigrants from the Dominions with the object of settling in India. Nor are any immigrants likely to present themselves, for climatically the country is not suited for settlement by persons whose home is in the higher latitudes. Restrictive legislation would, consequently, be in a great measure futile. Though futile any such legislation would nevertheless have a flavour of retaliation about it. History tells us that retaliation is seldom a successful weapon, even when it injures the person against whom the retaliation is directed, and I think that it follows that a measure which has the disadvantages of retaliation, but at the same time is incapable of inflicting an injury as a weapon, which the wise man will refrain from using. What we want are better relations with the Dominions? We want a full recognition of equality and of citizenship, and I submit that pinpricks will not help us to that end. We should prefer to build on firmer foundations, the foundations of mutual goodwill and respect. Each year of late, we have made some progress, but I am bound to acknowledge that the progress has been slow. The progress, however, is real and will continue, especially if India continues to send her best men to the great Councils of the Empire, men like Lord Sinha and Mr. Sastri, who are capable of holding their own with the first statesmen of the Empire. (Applause.)

SIR B. ROBERTSON'S FRUITFUL MISSION.

The sending of Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Corbett by the Government of India to South Africa in order that they might place the case of the Indians settled there before the South African Commission has, I am sure, been fruitful of good results by the removal of misconceptions and the creation of a better understanding in a part of the world, where the difficulties of Indians have been most acute. The very full statement made by Sir Benjamin in South Africa has just been published and I commend it to the study of hon. members. Sir Benjamin and Mr. Corbett, as hon. members know, also visited Tanganyika, British East Africa and Uganda with equally good results, for we have thereby got an accurate knowledge of the grievances of the Indians settled in these places and we know that their visit has had the effect of putting fresh heart into these Indians and of making them realise that their Mother-country has not forgotten them. Throughout his term of office, his Excellency the Viceroy has worked strenuously and persistently for the uplifting of the status of India and of Indians, and I venture to think with some measure of success. (Applause.)

OUR GOAL.

So far as India herself is concerned, she is now admitted as a member of the British Empire on an equality with the Dominions and the voice of her representatives will have the same weight as the representatives of the Dominions, at the great Council which will take place next June, and I may remind you, Sir, that the position of Indians in other parts of the Empire has, at the request of the Viceroy and of his colleagues, been placed on the agenda for discussion. With regard to the recognition of the status of Indians, we have made progress and shall make further progress. Rome was not built in a day, and the progress may not be as rapid as we could wish, but our goal must continue to be the admission of Indians throughout the Empire to all the rights and all the privileges of British citizens.

MR. GANDHI AT JUBBULPORE.

ABOUT 15,000 FOR SWARAJ FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 21.

Mahatma Gandhi and party, including Mataji Jamnalalji and Sunderlalji arrived at Jubbulpore from Nagpur on Sunday evening and after a brief rest, proceeded to a public meeting. About 50,000 people, including a large number of ladies, were gathered there to have *darshan* of Mahatma Gandhi. People had come from far and near. The rush was so great that on the previous day booking was stopped on several stations. Mahatmaji exhorted the audience to follow Non-Cooperation work on *charkha* and appealed for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Rs. 3,000 were collected on the spot and Rs. 10,000 were promised by Babu Govindasji and Jamundasji together and Rs. 1,000 by Babu Shayam Sunder Bhargaw. The Saraf Bazar contributed Rs. 1,111 and Hargovind Mohanlalji Bidiwala Rs. 500. Ladies offered, besides some money and silver ornaments, about 27 gold ornaments and they promised to offer more when the Mahatmaji would come to the Mahila Samaj. Mahatmaji is leaving for Cuttack this evening.

It appears that he has promised to come again by the middle of April.

BERAR VAIDYA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 17.

Under the auspices of Berar Provincial Vaidya Mandal, the second Berar Vaidya Conference was held on 13th, 14th instant, in Akola. Gopal Rao, a Vaidya of Akola, Chairman of the Reception Committee, addressed on the importance of Ayurveda and welcomed the delegates. After his inaugural speech the President, Deodhar Shastri, delivered his speech in Marathi and dwelt at length on the utility of Ayurveda and the necessity of giving the *Vaidyas* an equal status with alopathic doctors. He said he was ready to challenge anybody who denied the existence of a surgery in Ayurveda Tantra. He dwelt at length on the principles of Ayurvedic system of medicine and requested the *vaidyas*, doctors and *hakims* to help each other in the upliftment of this great and ancient Ayurvedic Shastra.

Resolutions were passed, the first expressing deep sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak. Gopal Charlu, Patwardhan. The second resolution requested the Municipalities and District Boards of Berar to open Ayurvedic schools and dispensaries. The third protested against the Medical Registration Act and other obstacles in the path of *vaidyas* regarding rules about poisons. The fourth expressed satisfaction at the gift of Rs. 42,000 made by Babasahib Deshmukh of Ellichpur for a Ayurvedic school and requested the people to impart Ayurvedic education in newly started national schools.

In the Subjects Committee's meeting the *vaidyas* present arrived at a conclusion about *tridosh*.

WORK FOR THE NEW VICEROY

The Rev. S. Claude Ticknell, Vicar of Stainton-cum-Hellaby, Rotherham, writes as follows to the "Sheffield Independent":

Sir,—I wonder if the English people realise that by the slaughter of cattle in India for the consumption of British residents, or their export or that of their hides or milk products, in the interests of British traders, Indians are being compelled to see their children starved to death for want of milk and their lands uncultivated for want of oxen. The new Viceroy should look into this immediately on his arrival.

While cycling in the Lillooah district this evening March 22nd, Sergeant Hayes of Howrah Government Railway Police was attacked by about ten unknown men who threw him from his machine, assaulted him with lathies, and snatched away his coat pocket, which contained twenty rupees in a notes. Mr. Hayes was able to proceed to Thana where he gave particulars of the assault.

Grand preparations are being made for the Khilafat Conference, shortly to be held at Rawalpindi. Delegates are expected from all the districts of the Punjab and also from the frontier. Pir Fazl Shah will preside and many *pirs* are expected to attend.

THE BEHAR COUNCIL.

USE OF FIRE ARMS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 22.

The important resolution discussed today was moved by Muzrul Huq recommending to the Governor in Council to move the proper authorities to reduce the number of Executive Councillors in the province from three to two, one being Indian and other European. The mover regretted that the old policy of distrusting the Indians was still being followed. The arrangement of the Bihar Council was most unsatisfactory and highly disappointing to Indian aspirations. It was against the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh stated that the resolution did not require much discussion as the Government of India had already accepted the resolution in the Imperial Assembly. He suggested to Government to accept the resolution and forward it to the Government of India. Kumar Rajaviranjan Prasad in supporting the resolution criticised the arguments of Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Legislative Assembly and said that if Lord Sinha could be trusted with the administration of various sections of Hindus and Mahomedans and Christians, he could as well be trusted with the interests of Europeans. He pointed out that ministers were not members of Government.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha in supporting the resolution said that it was expressed in the Imperial Legislative Assembly that it was a matter for the Bihar Government to consider. They in Bihar did not protest against the arrangement when made, because they did not grudge expenditure for detaining in the Council amiable gentleman like Sir Walter Maude but they could no submit to the arrangement after his departure. He also criticised the arguments that the interests of the Europeans would suffer if the European element was reduced. There was a statement current that the successor to Sir Walter had been appointed. If that was true, the resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly was not acted upon, either in spirit or in letter. Mr. Yunus moved for closure of debate which was carried by 28 against 5 and the resolution was put to, the Council and unanimously accepted.

RELAXATION OF PRISON RULES.

The resolution for relaxing prison rules during Ramzan to enable the Moslem prisoners to observe religious duties was accepted. The hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay promising to forward the resolution to Government of India for orders.

A resolution to direct the district officers to consult the local leaders before fire arms were used to quell disturbances was also accepted. The Hon. Le Mesurier stated what had been the policy and instanced what had been done during the Shahabad riots.

Mr. Swain, Inspector-General, welcomed the resolution and assured on behalf of the police that his officers would act up to the resolution.

A resolution to put a stop to sale, manufacture and consumption of liquor within 12 months was considered was discussed. Representatives of the Hindu and Moslem and Indian Christian Missionary, representatives of the depressed classes and labour representative supported the resolution. The Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier pointed out the financial difficulty to give effect to the resolution. The discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned till the 29th instant.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Regarding the discontent among policemen in the province Mr. G. Rainy, Chief Secretary in the course of a reply to interpellations stated that formation in possession of the Government points to the conclusion that causes of discontent were mainly economic but that general excitement and unrest created by Non-Cooperation agitation had done a good deal to render discontent more acute.

Replying to another interpellation regarding Ramanand Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police of Hajipur, who was declared a hostile witness to the Crown in the case against non-cooperators, Mr. Rainy said the charge on which the Sub-Inspector had been suspended was that of perjury. He was suspended with effect from the date on which he submitted the report out of which a case arose and was transferred to reserve police, and directed not to leave it without the Superintendent's permission. The order not to leave the reserve without permission of the Superintendent was in no sense confinement. It was not unusual and not infrequently necessary to issue such order when suspending an officer whose continuance on duty pending enquiry into his conduct was prejudicial to public interests. The Sub-Inspector applied for leave on the 4th March and this was granted on the 6th March. The reasons for giving retrospective effect to the order of suspension were not clear and if on further enquiry they appeared insufficient the order would be modified.

PAY FOR CIVIL ASST. SURGEONS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 23.

In the course of a resolution, ministry of local self-government announces a new scale of pay for civil assistant surgeons subjects to the limits sanctioned by the Secretary of State. According to the revised scale starting pay will be Rs. 200 with biennial increase of Rs. 25 till 18 years' service. There will be grade examinations on the 7th and the 14th year and later years an efficiency bar is prescribed. There will be two senior grades to which promotion will be by selection. The grades will contain four posts on Rs. 425 and four posts on Rs. 450. Civil assistant surgeons appointed to civil surgeoncies will draw 500 to 700 by annual increments of 50 and an annual increment of 100 over five years' service. There will be one section post on Rs. 1,000, which will be open to officers of the Indian Medical Department and Civil Assistant Surgeons. The new orders will have effect from 1st April 1920.

THE SHIA'S DUTY.

NON-COOPERATION THE ONLY WAY.

A DIVINE'S FATWA.

Maulana Syed Yusuf Husain Sahib, a famous Shia divine who has been to the holy land of Irak for 8 years in pursuit of knowledge and has been a disciple of such men as Agha Mulla Kazim Sahib Khurasani, Agha Syed Kazim Sahib Yaba Tabai, Agha Syed Abul Hasan Sahib Isphahani and others, being approached by Syed Ali Moqtada Khan and Syed Ali Akhtar Khan has clearly proved by his answers to the following questions that Non-Co-operation is the only weapon to meet the present situation.

QUESTIONS.

1. How should a Shia regard the direct or indirect occupation of Jazirat-ul-Arab, Najaf Ashraf, Karbala Moalla and other Holy Places by the Christians or Jews through the agency of a person who has for wordly gains rebelled against a Muslim power.

2. Is it obligatory or not on a Shia to help an Islamic power which is not Shia and holds in reverence the prophets, the Imams and their resting places, when a non-Moslem power which is not bound by its religion to observe the sanctity of these places destroys that Islamic power and steps in its place?

If it is obligatory; under what category of sinners would a Sia fall who shirks the obligation?

3. Do the Holy Quran and other religious books of the Shias sanction the Non-Cooperation movement which has been adopted as the only measure to fight or weaken the non-Muslim power, thus helping the cause of Islam?

ANSWERS.

1. Taking into consideration the present situation between the Muslim and the Christian world, is it necessary for the Asna Ashri Shias to help in checking Christain aggrandisement?

1. A Shia must regard such aggression with deep regret.

2. Every Mussalman is in duty bound to help for the good of Islam. If he does not, he commits a great sin i.e. "Gunahi-kabira."

3. Non-Cooperation with such non-believers is the duty (Farz) of every Mussalman.

4. If the non-believers mean to occupy the Holy land of Jazirat-ul-Arab, it is incumbent on all Muslims who are aware of the fact to prevent the occupation by all possible means.—"The Independent."

DISTURBANCE AT KARNALYA

RECOURSE TO FIRING.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 22.

A press communiqué reports that on the 20th instant, two sub-inspectors and five armed police went to Karnalya in the Rae-Bareily district and arrested Brijpal Singh and Jhanku Singh, two agitators. They were attacked by a crowd who rescued the prisoners. The police took refuge in the house where they were besieged repeating attacks by fire. Two rioters were killed and five injured, one of the constables escaped, and brought news to Salon, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bryan of the Opium Department and Mr. Carreras of the Labour Corps arrived in motor bus with further armed police. The crowd now amounted to thousands and were being harangued by Brijpal Singh who stated that he was an ex-sepoy of the 9th Bhopal Infantry. The crowds were informed that Mr. Gandhi would arrive in the morning. The rioters, who were armed with spears, picketed the roads and blocked them with carts.

Brijpal Singh was arrested and taken to Rae Bareily by motor. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent seeing Jhanku Singh, another ringleader, who left the police seized him. They were immediately surrounded and cut off. The constables seeing their danger fired, and other armed police ran forward firing. Jhanku Singh who was wounded in the arm and broke away in confusion, but who was recaptured. The casualties in this affray were one killed, one died of wounds, and seven wounded. The wounded were at once attended to. The mob contained a large proportion of local bad characters. The behaviour and discipline of the police was excellent. The Deputy Commissioner states that they ceased firing at once when ordered. The order has been restored. The Commissioner of Lucknow has left for the spot.

TALAAT PASHA MEMORIAL MEETING.

We regret that in the account of Tuesday's meeting at Chota Kabristan, which we published yesterday, our reporter, owing to imperfect knowledge of Urdu, made Maulana Shaukat Ali appear as claiming personal acquaintance with the late Talaat Pasha. What Maulana Shoukat Ali really said was that he was able to join with the President in refuting the false statements which had been spread abroad concerning Talaat Pasha, on the authority of Dr. Ansari, who had known him well in Turkey. The reminiscences given by our correspondent as Maulana's own, were really those of Dr. Ansari's.

Mr. Gandhi arrived Howrah by Bombay Mail, on 22nd afternoon, and after a short visit to the residence of Mr C. R. Das left Sealdah Station for Barisal, this evening.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 22.

The most important heads of budget discussed at today's session of the Council were excise for which there was a demand for 32 lakhs, and forests for which Council was asked to vote Rs. 51 lakhs. With regard to the former, a number of resolutions were brought up for retrenchment of expenditure on establishment. The abolition of posts of Deputy Commissioners, who were characterised as superfluous officers was advocated. There was a very lively discussion, and the minister for excise who was quite new to the administration sought the help of the Hon. Mr. Todhunter to answer criticisms.

Speaking in support of the ministerial party Mr. Arunachatham Pillay pointed out that the excise was a transferred subject, and the Council should not take any drastic steps to reduce funds at the disposal of the minister amounting to 5½ crores. He welcomed the idea of making India bone dry but this was not possible of immediate realisation. They should so work the excise department as to make it a success, and induce Government to transfer more departments to the hands of ministers.

The proposal to do away with the deputy commissioners was lost, and the whole of the grant asked for by minister was voted with a reduction of half a lakh.

With regard to forests, Sir Lionel Davidson explained that such a large grant as that asked for was for carrying out schemes of development under this head. The resolution by Mr Bisvanath Das, member for Ganjam to omit a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs provided for Russelkonda Saw Mill scheme evoked a very keen debate, as Government had entered into contract with the European firm of Messrs. Parry and Co., to work the mill in question. Racial taint was introduced into the debate and there was bitter opposition from members which was supported also by the ministerial party. The Government were defeated by a large majority on this resolution and the allotment was deleted from budget. The demand of Rs. 3 lakhs for forests, minus this deleted amount of account of Saw mills was then put to the house and carried.

IRRIGATION.

While the head of irrigation was being discussed, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, member for Kistna, moved for a nominal reduction of grant of Rs. 17 lakhs by Rs. 100 merely to draw Government out in regard to the schemes which were long overdue, and the pace at which they intended to proceed. Sir Lionel Davidson entered into defence of Irrigation Member by objecting to this method of moving reduction of grants in order to elicit information, and hoped that such methods would not be adopted by other members. The resolution was pressed by the mover, because he desired to assert that the members of this house were entitled to adopt the same procedure as was allowed in the Houses of Parliament. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, member for the Madras University said that this was the only attitude members of the Council could adopt. The budget debate was for the purpose of eliciting information, and they expected the Members of the Government to be prepared to defend the departments of which they are in charge. The president said that the right of a member to bring up resolutions in this form was recognised by the very fact that the resolution was allowed to be labeled by him, but at the same time he would urge upon the house that if they wished to assert that right and press the resolution to a division, it would amount to a vote of censure upon the irrigation member. The resolution was voted upon and lost.

The motion to delete a sum of Rs. 55,000 for furniture for Government House was strenuously opposed by several non-officials as amounting to an interference with personal comfort of his Excellency, and was withdrawn.

The day's sitting resulted in a retrenchment of budget by over Rs 2½ lakhs

C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR. Mar. 22.

The Council met at 11 a.m. yesterday. he demands under agriculture, industries, miscellaneous departments were voted upon without any reduction. The motions for reduction after due explanation were withdrawn under agriculture. Under public health, out of a total demand for about 6 lakhs and a half, reduction was made by nearly 56 thousand one post of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and a grant Rs. 50,000 to the Nagpur Municipality being cut down. It was argued that the Nagpur must pay for its own needs and many take the amount as a loan from Government. The motion was put to division 34 voting for and 21 again Under excise a supplementary budget provision was made for the services of a distillery expert. The work was looked into uptill now by the 2nd personal assistant, whose post was recently abolished by the Council. Out of a total provision for Rs. 10,800, it was cut down by Rs. 600.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 22.

At the meeting of the U. P. Council on Tuesday, Mr. Chintamani moved for a grant of Rs. 25,99,060 for agriculture.

Prof. Karve, of Poona, addressed a big gathering of educationists at Bangalore on Social Reconstruction. He feelingly argued how women education and intellectual forms an important plank in Indian national constitution. The address concluded with a fervent appeal for more funds and friends for women's cause.

Sir Harcourt Butler attended the meeting of the Court of Lucknow University on Monday.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EXPECTED VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wires:—The political situation is quiet and satisfactory, but there has been a decided ripple on water. The cause of this trouble was the new Colonial Secretary who, in his speech at the farewell dinner given to Lord Reading, made references to Egypt which very much excited the political circles here.

Mr. Winston Churchill is now expected in Cairo some time this month, when he will meet Sir Percy Cox and Sir Herbert Samuel together with delegations from Mesopotamia and Palestine, and discuss with them important questions now pending. It is officially stated he has not come out in connection with the Egyptian settlement.

The Willcock's trial continues. Sir William Willcocks is at present in the box. His Cross-examination is yet to come and there are several more witnesses for defence to be heard. Sentences on twenty-two men convicted in the conspiracy trial, last October, have now been promulgated. Abdul Rahman Bey Fahmy, Secretary of the Egyptian Delegation and principal accused and six others were sentenced to death and remainder to terms ranging from 20 years penal servitude to three years' hard labour. Death sentences have been commuted to fifteen years penal servitude and other sentences to terms ranging from fifteen years penal servitude to two years' hard labour.

TRADE IN COTTON.

The cotton situation is fast becoming acute, prices have dropped to below pre-war rates, and Government is being inundated with appeals to save the situation either by buying cotton or closing bourse. The whole agricultural element seem positively bewildered by the low price of cotton and cannot make up their minds what to do with their lands. The Government is very much perplexed as regards 1921-22 budget owing to falling of in customs and other causes.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

DEMANDS FOR BUDGET GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Today is the seventh day of discussion in the Bengal Council on demands for budget grants. Non-official Members to-day succeeded in carrying three resolutions reducing original grant by over 8 lakhs 60 thousand. Demand for one lakh of rupees for constructing residence for the Chief Justice of Bengal was refused after a lengthy discussion by a large majority of non-official members. Several attempts were made to refuse grants for the police buildings but in two cases non-official members succeeded, other amendments being withdrawn by a majority. Demand for Rs. 4,86,000 for extension of Bhowanipore police hospital and another demand for Rs. 2,83,000 for quarters for married police sergeants of Calcutta were refused.

KADIR CUP: SECOND DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARANWALA, March 23.

The following have qualified for the semi-finals:—

Capt. Wallington with nominations; Capt Homes, Capt. Davison, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Phipps. Among those present were: H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Hewett, Major-General Peyton, and Major-General Wardrop. The semi-finals and finals will be run off today (Wednesday), also the hog hunter's horse and pony races.

NASIK TILAK VIDYALAVA.

A STRIKING INVENTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, March 17

During the course of one week, not less than six well-attended meetings were held here, when the Congress creed and propaganda was thoroughly discussed.

Tilaka Rastriya Vidyalaya began its existence in February. It has 160 boys on its roll, divided into 5 years' course and about 7 classes.

A special feature of the school is the Industrial and Technical side of it. Under Mr. Kshirsagar, a mechanical expert, this branch is thriving. The boys turn out their own instruments, school furniture etc. in their own workshops.

A folding hand loom, that occupies less space than an umbrella-stand, has been invented by Mr. Kshirsagar. He is besides occupied in constructing—in fact he has already constructed—a wonderfully small spindle, that requires only turning the handle, the pin taking the cotton out in a fibre automatically.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Agra message of March 22 states a Chamber villager, who styled himself a Thakur in the village Chauli, was so incensed at a Jat zemindar entering him in the census form as a Chamber that he attacked the zemindar and stabbed him to death. The murderer and another Chamber who, it is alleged, joined in the assault, have been arrested and sent up by the police for trial.

Malik Girdharial and Lala Goverdhandas of Lahore have taken on lease the working of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., Bombay.

Messrs. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, and Maneksha L. Vakil and Lurjorji S. Sanjana are elected as delegates to represent the Bombay Vakil's Association at the forthcoming All-India Vakil's Conference.

Correspondence Summarised.

TO ENCOURAGE HANDLOOMS:— Mr. K. G. Ashtikar requests Mr. Gandhi to pay a short visit to the District of Buldana in Berar in order to encourage the people to revive their old handloom industry which was the principal profession of the majority of the people in that district, but which is now a dead industry and looked down upon even by those whose main occupation it was a few decades back.

LOT OF SECONDARY TEACHERS:— "One Afflicted" complains of the miserable lot of the secondary teachers in the Bombay Presidency who receive no sympathy either from the public or the government. He says that the introduction of the time scale of pay simultaneously abolishing the war and other allowances, instead of alleviating the miseries of the low paid teachers, has made it still more difficult for them to make both ends meet. So he requests the Educational Minister to hasten through the revised scheme that it may be a little relief to them.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON N. C. O:— "K. K. N" commenting upon the speech of Lord Chelmsford which he delivered the other day at the Calcutta Club, characterises it as a type of Anglo-Indian view of seeing nothing but evil in all the political movements in India. He says that when the Viceroy said that the N. C. O. movement did not succeed with the educated class and hence the protagonists of the movement are now trying to spread it among the masses, he only betrayed a lack of understanding; the value of the movement depending more on the masses for its success or failure than upon the handful of educated people

TO THE HON' MR. G. S. KHAPARDE:—A Nationalist in an "Open letter" to the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, with due respect for that leader of C. P., asks him how far he thinks it agreeable with his policy still to continue to attend to the so-called "Upper Chamber" after he has experienced the unchanged attitude of the government and the mettle of his colleagues in the Council. He would think it pertinent on the part of Mr. Khaparde now to resign his seat in the Council of State as a protest against the farcical constitution of the Council and against the Government's indifferent attitude to-wards those wrongs which the people of the country with one voice demand to have righted.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, POONA:— A Senior Engineering student complains of the incompetency of some of the professors of the Engineering College, Poona. He thinks it necessary to make a radical change in the existing staff of the college, if it is to serve a useful public purpose.

COOPERATORS CATCH A TARTAR:— L. G. G. asks the cooperators whether their infinite faith in the fairness of the bureaucrats is still the same, or a bit shaken, after their experience at the first sitting of all the reformed councils in the Country. If they still persist in cooperation with the bureaucracy, then he would compare their plight with that of the Irish soldier who is said to have caught a Tartar.

COMPLIMENT TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BELGAUM:— "Pro Bono Publico" congratulares Mr. McGregor, District Magistrate of Belgaum for dealing justly with two subordinate Police officers, who had unnecessarily harassed a prominent gentleman of the place in connection with Berod cases in Athni taluka. He thinks, if the example of the Belgaum Magistrate is followed by the other District Magistrates, the exuberance of irresponsible police officials will be greatly chastened.

A FALSE ADVERTISEMENT:—Mr. Keshavrai Moza cannot see why Mr. Mr. J. P. Ray advertised in the columns of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" that he would give his specific gratis to asthma patients, when, on application, he charges Rs. 10/6 for one month's treatment with the medicine.

AN UNDESIRABLE RESERVATION:— R. M. D. objects to the reservation clause "or who has a family that cannot be reasonably supported by a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50" in item (h) of the sixteenth resolution passed by the working Committee of the Indian National Congress. He thinks it an injustice on the part of the Committee to make the circumstances in which a man was born a bar to his entering national service. He requests the Committee to fix a reasonable monthly honorarium for men so circumstanced.

STREET WATERING IN BOMBAY:— Mr. S. J. Maladkar says that the dust nuisance of Bombay is every day becoming more and more vexatious to the people. He ascribes the cause of the increase of dust in some of the streets of Bombay to sec. 336 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 which, instead of imperatively imposing upon the Municipal Commissioner the duty of watering the public streets in the city, leaves everything to his discretion. Mr. Maladkar suggests that, if the Water Works Department can supply sufficient water for watering the streets in all localities, wells can be sunk in different quarters in order to utilise the fresh water for street watering

THE FATE OF PLUCKED MEDICAL STUDENTS:— Mr. J. J. Baria asks how long it will take for the Government to sanction the University regulation exempting the plucked students of the Grant Medical College from filling in their terms again. Though such students are now exempted from attending classes and paying fees by the Dean of the College, pending the sanction of the Government, they attended their classes and paid regular fees for a few months before that relief was given. Now they cannot recover the amount already paid, so long as the regulation is not sanctioned by the Government.

THE DRINK-HABIT:— A. S. R. thinks that in order to accelerate the advent of Swaraj the foremost evil against which the leaders of the country ought to fight is the growing habit of drinking wine by the people. He thinks that without first getting rid of this pernicious habit, India cannot fit herself for Swaraj. He therefore, requests, the leaders in the different provinces to follow the laudable example of the leaders in C. P. and inaugurate a temperance campaign.

DADAR RAHAT MANDAL:— Mr. V. N. Khanolkar on behalf of the Dadar Rahat Mandal sympathises with those persons who are desirous of learning how to spin but cannot attend the morning classes of the Mandal, owing to the inconvenient hours. He informs those people that it is impossible for beginners to work at the spinning wheel in the light of an ordinary lamp and so the Mandal is not holding evening classes.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA:— Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Vajpeyi of Asha yoga Ashram, Nagpur, will be glad to furnish information about America to those who wish to proceed to that country for the purpose of learning journalism and other branches of knowledge. He refers them to an article about America in "The Independent" of the 20th, 21st and 22nd January 1920. Those who seek information form him on this subject are asked to enclose one anna stamp for cost of postage. He quotes the secretary of Columbia University, New York as advising Indian students to provide themselves with enough money sufficiently strongly before proceeding to America—an expensive country—for education of whatever sort. On the whole Mr. Vajpeyi advises young people not to bother their heads about foreign education at present, but to engage themselves heart and soul to establish a status for the Motherland among the independent countries of the world, because he thinks that never, until that is done, will Indian youths be able to enjoy the free life of a free nation in a free country.

BUREAUCRATIC BOGEY:— Mr L. L. Saraya thinks that the Cooperators must be disappointed to know that even under the reformed councils they have no power either to decide how the people of their country should be taxed or how the proceeds of taxation should be spent. Referring to the budget debate in the Legislative Assembly he says, that the bureaucratic bogey of foreign aggression and non-cooperators breaking the peace and order of the country, put forth to justify the maintenance of a big army at an enormous expense, can hardly fail to rouse despairing laughter among sane people in the country.

A DOUBLE TAX ON GOLD AND SILVER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The problems—last disputing—of the day is exchange. Its peculiar incidence of fluctuation has been so gross as nearly to paralyse the trade of the world in general and ruin that of India in particular. Exchange rose up as high as 2/10d. and then dropped down as low as 1/3d. It thereby practically destroyed the export and the import trade of the country and also the confidence of the public, for none can now tell what the exchange will be for the morrow. And every customary calculation fails when there is (as in the case of India) actual Governmental interference. For when Government manipulates exchange and makes pronouncements thereon, people time their calculations accordingly; only to find that the wisdom of the Government fails them at the needful hour. Again, when it is borne in mind, that India with a silver currency is taxed upon its staple metal, the tax should be protective and never demoralising. It should not degenerate into a means of revenue-making. But the Indian tax on silver continued so long that even the silver in a rupee became greater in value than the rupee. What wonder then that the coins went rolling into the melting pot. At a very late hour only was the tax removed. But consider the mischief done and the burdens imposed; and remember that in exchange as in war "bis peccare non licet"—it is not permissible to blunder twice.

Strange, some folk, (as for instance, Mr. Price of Karachee) persist in taking silver to support the exchange! The present-day price of silver is about Rs. 90 per 100 tolas, and it was proposed to raise a duty of Re. 1-2 per 100 tolas. That would enhance the value of silver to Rs. 102 1/2, while an increase in the rate of about Rs. 9 might naturally tempt people to melt the coins again as they used to in the past, for the silver in the rupee would then be worth more than the rupee itself.

The fact is an adjustment can only be made upon a strictly protective basis so that any restriction in the nature of a burthen automatically wears itself out at right time and ceases to be an incubus to trade unduly. The price of silver went up as high as 90 pence per ounce, and it seemed as if silver could not be had for love or money. India will consume all the silver of the world, said they at the time. But the drop from 90 pence to 30 pence per ounce was never dreamed of. And likewise in the case of the more precious metal, the same hullabaloo was raised. But India recently exported some crores in gold. What, then, is the outcome of such unstable conditions? The export of gold from this country raises the value of gold abnormally! and the import of silver depreciates the lower metal making any equitable adjustment well-nigh impossible.

The only ameliorative measure consists in the imposition of a double tax—an import and an export duty on both gold and silver. The import duty should arise the moment the local market goes below the fixed low standard; and should be equivalent to the difference between the prevailing Indian market price and the low fixity. Vice versa, with the export duty. Such a tax will prevent undue and abnormal fluctuation on the one hand, and do away with disastrous speculative prices, high or low, on the other.

An illustration will suffice. Let us suppose the fixity is Rs. 80 per 100 tolas. Let the fluctuation be to the extent of Rs. 5, so that trade may not suffer either way. Now, if the local market goes under Rs. 75, the import duty will begin to run, and be equal in value to the difference between the market price and Rs. 75. The effect thereby will be in no way to restrict the market in general or prevent it from going down. And in case the demand dies out, the stocks will not accumulate, nor will the prices go down at a ruinous pace but will linger half-way between the local limit of Rs. 75 and the prevailing price abroad. Thus, if the price abroad be Rs. 65, the local rate will be Rs. 70; the reason being that Rs. 5 will go as import duty. The Indian market accordingly stands little chance of being overflooded from outside.

Similarly, as soon as the market rises above Rs. 85, the export duty commences, so as to prevent any abnormal export of silver out of the country. And if the market abroad be equal to Rs. 95, the local rate must at least run to Rs. 90, for Rs. 5 will go as export duty. In this wise, any heavy fluctuation in the market can be checked and controlled.

The same principle can be made to apply in the case of both metals, and will be found to work equitably allowing in the case of gold for a certain fixity and a reasonable fluctuation, say of Re. 1 per tola either way.

Charged as Indians are with being hoarders and melters, it might sometimes profitably be urged whether any other people in the world could so meekly suffer the privations which in season and out they are made to indure. The purchase price of a sovereign not so long ago was Rs. 15; but to-day the gold in a sovereign exceeds Rs. 15, whilst the fixed value of the coin is Rs. 10. Can it possibly be wondered that such an unreasoned fixity puts sovereigns out of circulation and helps considerably towards the hoarding or the melting of them? The only adjustment under the circumstances lies not in raising the price of silver but in bringing down the price of gold through an export duty and in restoring the circulation of sovereigns by adhering to the old fixity of Rs. 15 for the gold coin. In this wise exchange can be securely controlled; confidence engendered; and a dwindling trade made to revive.—Yours, etc.,

D. C.

March 22.

INDIAN WOMEN.

DEMAND FREEDOM.

Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta, M.A., University of Calcutta, now in Boston, on her way to continue her studies in education and philosophy at the University of Michigan, believes that the women of India are fast approaching the time when they will have complete freedom through education, so far as suffrage is concerned.

"Women are taking a tremendously significant part in the progress of the country," she said at the Hotel Brunswick, "particularly in education. We have many women editors and writers. They are taking part in politics, and have also reached the stage where they are boycotting foreign goods.

"The movement for this freedom is the revival of the ancient ideal, which was equality. After the Mohammedan system was introduced came seclusion, which has kept the women of the country in the background for centuries. Women are going from home to home spreading enlightenment. They are aiding it by giving lectures and there are thousands aiding it.

"They are taking a very important part in Mahatma M. K. Gandhi's Swaraj movement, which is for complete independence of India by boycotting everything British and creating a state within the state without any violence, if possible."

Miss Das Gupta arrived in this country from London last Wednesday, arriving in New York. Her petite figure is still garbed in the picturesque folds of the white Oriental drapery worn by the women of her country.

THE BEST THAT AMERICA HAS

"I have come to get the best that America has to give in education through the generosity of the University of Michigan, which has granted me a scholarship, to take back with me for the benefit of all the women and girls of India. I have not arrived here for the purpose of carrying on any propaganda work against the government.

"There are 18,000 opium dens in India, which are sanctioned by the authorities there, and I wish to interest the women and children here in the deplorable state caused by that traffic."

Miss Das Gupta will remain in this country two years. She is in Boston for the purpose of attending the Convention of Friends of Freedom for India.—"Boston American."

HIGH COURT.

AWARD UPHELD BY COURT.

IMPORTANCE TO COMMERCIAL WORLD.

1. Mulraj Doulatram
2. Raliaram-Luchmandas ..... Petitioners

vs.

Dhanji Devsi ..... Respondent.

(Before Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was a petition against the filing of an award under Section 14 (2) of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899. The circumstances, which gave rise to this matter, were shortly as follows. The respondents were a firm dealing in wheat and in May 1920 they ordered a large quantity of wheat flour from the Punjab. This wheat was sold to a number of purchasers in Bombay, the contracts being subject to the Rules of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The wheat was sold in various small quantities and the Railway Receipts were passed to the purchasers in accordance with Rule 18 of the said rules. Those purchasers in turn sold to other purchasers and the last of such purchasers were Messrs Mulraj Dowlatram and Raliaram Luchmandas (petitioners) who got the Railway Receipts before the due date 31st May, 1920. In so far as the wheat arrived in Bombay before 31st May no dispute arose, but a number of consignments arrived after the 31st of May and the last purchasers the petitioners refused to take delivery of such consignments that arrived later than 31st May, 1920. The procedure followed in such cases was according to rules of the Marwari Chamber of Comtuerce, which provided that on the Railway Receipt being received by such purchaser he should pay 99 p. c. of the agreed price to his immediate vendor. In the normal case when goods arrived before due date and the last purchaser took delivery what happened was as follows. First all disputes as to weighment refraction, quality and bagging were settled between the last purchaser and the original seller. The last purchaser then issued a "pucca" receipt, the object of which was to show that the contract had been carried out. This "pucca" receipt was made out by the last purchaser in the name of his immediate seller and was handed to the original seller who presented it to his purchaser and it was passed along the chain of purchasers until it reached the last purchaser again. The accounts were then made up. The last purchaser paid the ten per cent. to his immediate vendor and the intervening parties in turn each paid 10 per cent to the party from whom they had purchased. The transaction was then completed.

In the present case the last purchasers (petitioners) objected to taking delivery from their immediate sellers on the ground that the goods had arrived after the due date, when such a complaint was made it ultimately reached the first vendor. In the present case the last purchasers filed a number of suits for damages against their immediate sellers As it became apparent that a large number of persons were involved in the litigation arising out of this matter, attempts were made to arrive at some settlement and the present award was the result of such attempts The respondents and the petitioners were brought together in this matter and on 18th July they signed a submission appointing Perushukndas Uderam a sole arbitrator between them. The arbitrator made his award on 23rd July 1920 which was now sought to be filed. The present petition was against the filing of such award on the grounds that there was no party to contract between parties, therefore they could not make a valid submission; (2) the parties signing the award on behalf of the petitioners had no authority on behalf of the firms whom they purported to represent; (3) the arbitrators had decided matters outside the scope of the reference; (4) the award was inconsistent on the face of it; (5) the arbitrator was guilty of misconduct in a legal sense.

Mr. Invararity with Mr. M C. Setalvad appeared for the petitioners.

Mr V. F Taraporevala and Mr B. J. Desai, appeared for the respondent.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of judgment said that though there was no party to contract, there were differences between the parties. The effect of the award was that the last buyer had in effect agreed to accept performance from the first seller. In the ordinary course of business disputes of such a nature were in practice settled between the first seller and the last buyer. On the second point his Lordship held that the partner had authority to submit the dispute to arbitration. As regards the third objection it was no doubt true that the arbitration had gone beyond the scope of the reference in one point. But where the bad part of an award was plainly separable from the good part the good part was not thereby rendered invalid. 1869, 3 Macq 806. There was no legal misconduct of the arbitrator.

His Lordship therefore upheld the award as valid except in so far as it decided any question as to refraction, quality, weighment or bagging and subject to this exception his Lordship ordered the Award to be filed. Petitioners were ordered to pay costs of the respondent.

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DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 23.

Mr. Pradhan, official Marathi shorthand reporter, during the cross-examination during the Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case, stated that he used contractions of long-hand words in his shorthand notes because he had forgotten shorthand signs. Witness could not swear that Dr. Cholkar did use the words as noted by him in some places. He admitted the object of the Government in sending him to take down notes of Dr. Cholkar's speech has failed. He admitted that the central idea of the speech was the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation and that he expected his audience neither to lag behind nor to go ahead of it. Dr. Cholkar neither advocated violence nor disobedience to laws of the country. Witness admitted that he had a faulty memory, but could not say if a faulty one was useless memory. He was taking shorthand notes of the speech and simultaneously paying attention to its sense. Witness admitted that he could not grasp the meaning of important passages in the speech not even with the help of his shorthand notes. Nor could he, he admitted, understand important passages in the speech.

The case is proceeding.

HOPELESSLY BAD SHORT-HAND WRITER !

A CONFESSION IN DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 22.

During the cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar in the Doctor Cholkar Sedition Case, Pradhan, another Marathi shorthand official reporter, stated that it was not true as stated by Kamat that the witness had attended the meeting not to take down notes but to practice only, that witness gave no help to him in transcribing the speech and that the witness had casually gone to his house. Witness further stated that Kamat and himself both put their heads and notes together and thus reported the speech. Witness did not know his speed in shorthand. He admitted that he could take only stray words in Dr. Cholkar's speech and that he would transcribe his shorthand notes different at different times. Witness withdrew his statement made in his examination in chief to the effect that his shorthand notes gave the correct trend of Dr. Cholkar's speech, and admitted that he was a hopelessly bad shorthand writer and could record only one twenty-fifth of Dr. Cholkar's speech in stray words.

The case is proceeding.

CALCUTTA VAKILS' RESOLVE.

SUSPENSION OF PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At a special general meeting of the High Court Vakils' Association, held yesterday, to consider the situation in connection with the new appellate side rules, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the members of this Association do suspend practice in court on and from 1st May 192[illegible]unless in view of events which may happen in the meantime the Association otherwise directs, such suspension to remain in force until the new rules of the Appellate Side of the High Court are rescinded or modified to the satisfaction of the association."

This controversy centres mainly on the question of reorganisation of the Paperbook Department on the Appellate Side. The demand for which was refused by the Bengal Council last week and it is urged that the new rules will very greatly increase the cost of litigation.

On Friday last, after prayers were offered in Juma Musjid, at Rawalpindi, all the *Ulmas* declared before the congregation consisting of about 8,000 people that Muslim not working for the Khilafat cause was an unbeliever.

ALLEGED ZULUM IN NAVAB-SHAH DIST.

SIND COMMISSIONER'S PRESS NOTE.

"ALLEGATIONS ENTIRELY FALSE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 22.

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says that in an article which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 10th February under heading "Zulum in the Nawabshah District" it was stated that cases of inhuman beating by police constables are frequent in that district, that passengers are forced to carry luggage of constables, and that owners of riding and pack animals are compelled to render service without emoluments.

These allegations were supported by the statement that on February 2nd two camelmen with a lady were beaten for refusing to give their camels to constables Sulaman and Wali Mahomed. That incident was witnessed by Maulvi Abdul Khaliq and other witnesses, that a complaint was made to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and that the Vice-President and Secretary of the Proletariat Emancipation Society were proceeding to make enquiry into the matter.

"A SOLITARY INCIDENT."

With regard to the incident which is a solitary instance given of alleged general maltreatment by police of Nawabshah. Facts, as elicited by the detailed enquiry conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who recorded the statements of witnesses produced by Maulvi Khaliq, are as follows:—

The two constables named being required to proceed on duty from Nawabshah to Shahpur went to the public stand at the former place and made arrangement with one of the camelmen to take them to their destination for a charge of Rs. 1/8/0. Re. 1 was paid on the spot to the camelman as advance. Subsequently the latter tried to back out of the agreement and a verbal altercation naturally ensued. Maulvi Abdul Khaliq, a leading local non-cooperator, then interferred calling policeman Kafirs and urging the camelmen to have nothing to do with them. This aggravated the squabble and the policemen and camelmen eventually came to blows. There was only one woman present at the time requiring to be conveyed, and as there were four camels on the stand there was no question of her not being able to secure conveyance because of the action of the police constables. The suggestion that she was beaten is entirely false. The constables have been punished because, although it is clear that they acted under great provocation, still they should not have resorted to violence. The incident has been grossly exaggerated and distorted and it would never have occurred at all but for the mischievous interference of Maulvi Abdul Khalif.

As regards the allegations of inhuman beating and general commandeering of animals without payment by police of the district they are entirely false, being obviously suggested by a single incident above referred to.

TONK TERRORISM.

APPEAL FOR LEGAL HELP

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

Mr. Peerzadah Md. Hunif wires from Delhi:—

The oppressed people of Tonk appeal to me in the name of mercy and justice and I love them. I. in spite of being unknown to the particulars of the case, accept to plead, provided the Tonk *durbar* do not prohibit. For justice sake wishing help from sympathetic fellow practitioners.

The entire congregation promised to follow the *Shariat*, serve the Khilafat cause and not to take part in recruiting.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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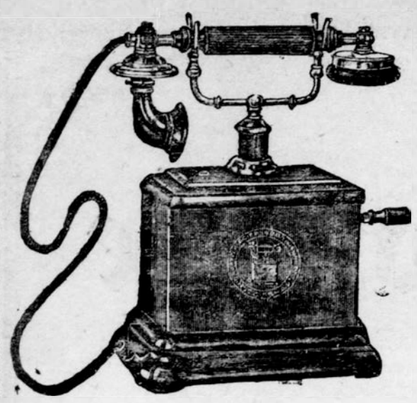

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